

National Incident Command
DEEPWATER HORIZON RESPONSE

11 May 2010, 0500 EDT

TABLE OF CONTENTS – S2 BRIEF
National Incident Command
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11 May 2010, 0500 EDT

Tab 1 – Daily Updates

- A. National Incident Commander's Daily Report (source: NIC)
- B. Joint Information Center 24-hour Summary (source: NIC)
- C. BP Situation Executive Summary (source: NIC)
- D. DHS Senior Leadership Briefing (source: NOC)
- E. Governmental Affairs Daily Report (source: NOC)
- F. Claims Summary (source: BP)

Tab 2 – Today's Meetings

- A. HSC Deputies Committee Meeting for 10 MAY

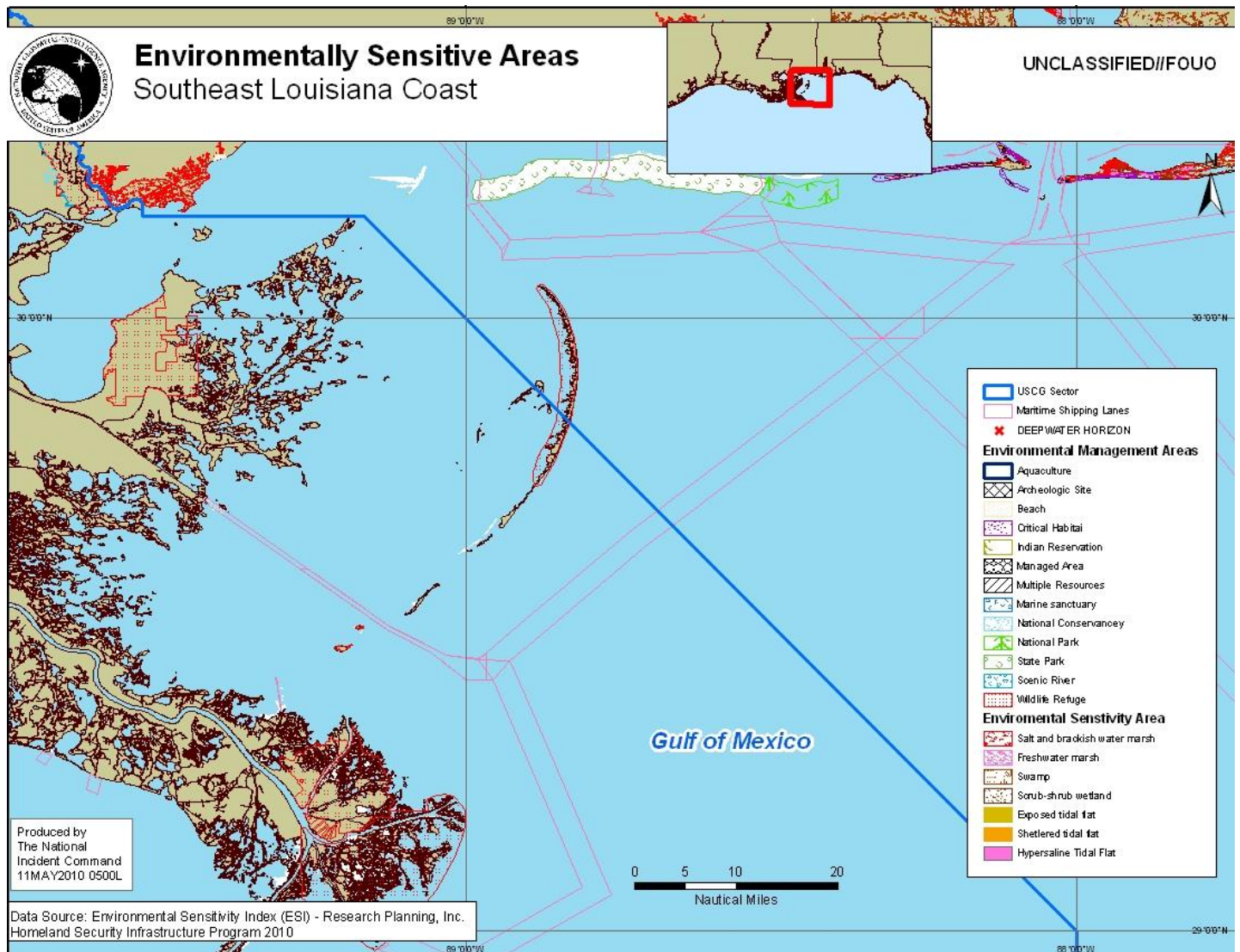
Tab 3 – Supporting Material

- A. Current Forecast Position of Oil Slick (source: NIC)
- B. Boom Situation Status Map (source: BP)
- C. Shore Impact Outlook (source: NOAA)
- D. Oil Spill Extent (source: NGA, NIC)
- E. Approximate Oil Locations (source: NOAA)
- F. Slick Trajectory Forecast (source: NOAA)
- G. Gulf of Mexico Marsh/Wetland Vegetation (source: NGA)
- H. Marine Pollution Surveillance Report (source: NOAA)
- I. The White House Blog: The Ongoing Administration-Wide Response to the Deepwater BP Oil Spill

Tab 4 – Additional Background

- A. OGC Fact Sheet: Command Structure Chart and Authorities
- B. NIC Fact Sheet: Federal Response Roles and Responsibilities
- C. NIC Fact Sheet: National Incident Command
- D. NIC Fact Sheet: NIC Organizational Chart
- E. NIC Fact Sheet: Regional Response Teams (RRTs)
- F. OGC Fact Sheet: Gulf Response Phone Numbers (JIC Contact Sheet)
- G. NIC Fact Sheet: OSLTF/Stafford Act Comparison
- H. NIC Fact Sheet: Comparison of Laws/Programs for Disaster Relief
- I. OGC Fact Sheet: The Claims Process
- J. NIC Fact Sheet: NIC Strategic Engagement Outline: Claims
- K. NIC Fact Sheet: Incident Claims Summary
- L. NIC Fact Sheet: Claims for which BP is Responsible under OPA
- M. OGC Fact Sheet: Oil Pollution Act and Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (Questions and Answers)
- N. NIC Fact Sheet: International Obligations and Assistance
- O. NIC Fact Sheet: Oil Spill Removal Organization 101
- P. DHS Daily Conference Calls
- Q. Schedule of Congressional Hearings

Incident Brief: Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill (Updates in **RED**)



National Incident Commander Objectives:

1. Effect a coordinated interagency national response in support of the Incident Commanders
2. Stop the leak
3. Fight the spill offshore
4. Protect sensitive areas
5. Mitigate the effects

Current Situation:

Sonic scan of riser performed to analyze riser integrity – results pending.

Gama ray scan of BOP conducted to determine RAM conditions inside – results pending.

Uncontrolled release continues at an estimated 5,000 bbls of crude oil per day.

Surface dispersant and skimming operations to continue; 17 dispersant flights were conducted on 10 May with a total of 56,220 gallons of dispersant applied.

2 skimming attempts unsuccessful due to rough seas

No in situ burns or skimming 10 May due to weather conditions.

BP, Houston continues researching 4 different options (containment, top kill, relief wells, and Blowout Preventer (BOP)) to contain the source leak. BP is attempting to install a pressure gauge on the BOP to get an accurate oil release amount. 2 skimming attempts unsuccessful due to rough seas.

Two mile long strip of small tar balls washed up on Dauphin Island, AL. SCAT team deployed and beach cleaned. Small tar balls washed up on Ship Island, MS. Tar balls were determined to be old and not associated with this spill.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection reports beaches are open. NOAA 72-hour trajectory shows no oil landfall in Florida.

Weather:

Wind - ESE winds 15 kt (AM) becoming SE 15 kt (PM); Seas 4 feet.

Source Control:

Second cofferdam being modified at Port Fourchon, LA, and is a redesign of the top piece of the existing cofferdam that will avoid the build-up of the clogging hydrate crystals; expected completion could take up to 2 weeks. Efforts to resolve build-up on first cofferdam have been ineffective.

OSRO (Oil Spill Response Organization) Assets:

Total Response Personnel assigned: 5,731

National Guard Bureau is reporting 1,287 personnel deployed in four States.

500 vessels assigned

1,175,400 ft boom assigned; 485,842 ft boom available, not in water or assigned to specific site

428,307 gallons of surface dispersant applied to date

97,688 gallons of oily water recovered to date

16,399 gallons subsea dispersant applied to date (update from BP)

8 fixed wing aircraft assigned
23 rotary wing aircraft assigned
14 staging areas established

Wildlife Impact:

NOAA has modified the restricted fishing area in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The restriction is effective from May 7 – May 17, 2010.

D8 IMT reported 1 baby whale and 2 porpoise confirmed dead in the vicinity of Ship Island (off Gulfport, MS coast); cause of death is unknown (Necropsy pending).

Total wildlife impact: 17

Marine Transportation System:

All shipping channels and ports remain open in the Gulf Coast region.
There are no reported delays or closures to shipping. Mariners advised to avoid areas contaminated with oil.

Port Status Port Status- All Still Open

Marine Board of Investigation:

Formal public proceedings which are part of the USCG/MMS Joint Investigation to commence May 11, 2010 and run through May 14, 2010. The Joint Investigation Team has the powers of both agencies, and these formal proceedings will be governed by the rules for a USCG Marine Board of Investigation.

Future Outlook (24 hours):

1. Assessing weather impact on response activities
2. Projecting shoreline impact
3. Fully exploring an integrated claims process
4. Integrate & coordinate process control over interagency issues

Priorities (48-72 hours):

1. Community outreach within the affected areas
2. Optimize critical resources
3. Minimize economic impact

External Affairs / Government Affairs

1. Focus on Mississippi and Florida Governors

Issue of the day:

Source Control. Source control efforts continue (Top Hat, Junk Shot, Top Kill and Relief Wells).

DATE: May 10, 2010 18:36:08 CST

The Ongoing Administration-Wide Response to the Deepwater BP Oil Spill

Prepared by the Joint Information Center

UPDATED May 10, 2010 7 PM

** For a full timeline of the Administration-wide response, visit the [White House Blog](#).*

PAST 24 HOURS

The President Meets with Cabinet Members in the Situation Room

President Obama met with a number of Cabinet members and senior staff in the White House Situation Room to review BP's efforts to stop the oil leak as well as to decide on next steps to ensure all is being done to contain the spread, mitigate the environmental impact and provide assistance to affected states, including individuals, businesses, and communities.

The President asked Secretary Chu to lead a team of top administration officials and government scientists to Houston this week for an extensive dialogue with BP officials to continue to aggressively pursue potential solutions.

In addition, to deal more generally with the harms created by oil spills, the President has requested that legislation be sent to Congress to toughen and update the law surrounding caps on damages.

EPA Administrator Jackson Returns to the Gulf Coast

Administrator Jackson made another visit to the Gulf region to oversee efforts to mitigate the environmental and human health impact of the ongoing BP oil spill—visiting Baton Rouge, La., to receive a briefing by Louisiana State University scientists; and Robert, La., to receive a briefing by federal agency scientists.

Secretary Salazar Dispatches Top Land Management Official

Interior Secretary Ken Salazar announced today that Director of the Bureau of Land Management Robert Abbey has been dispatched to the Gulf Coast to support ongoing response efforts to the BP Deepwater oil spill.

Navy Supports Skimming Operations

The U.S. Navy is providing assistance in the areas of skimming and salvage operations—including 16 Modular Skimming Systems deployed to Gulfport, Miss. 1,400 total associated Department of Defense personnel have been deployed in support of spill cleanup and mitigation.

New Staging Location Opens in Amelia, La.

14 staging areas have been set up to protect vital shoreline in all potentially affected Gulf Coast states (Biloxi, Miss., Pascagoula, Miss., Pensacola, Fla., Panama City, Fla., Dauphin Island, Ala.,

Grand Isle, La., Shell Beach, La., Slidell, La., Venice, La., Orange Beach, Al., Theodore, Al., Pass Christian, Ms., Amelia, La., and Cocodrie, La.).

Property Damage Claims Processed

BP reports that 5,710 property damage claims have been opened, from which \$2.4 million has been disbursed. No claims have been denied at this time. Approximately 60 operators are answering phones, and average wait time is currently less than a minute. To file a claim, or report spill-related damage, call BP's helpline at (800) 440-0858. For those who have already pursued the BP claims process and are not satisfied with BP's resolution, can call the Coast Guard at (800) 280-7118.

NOAA Conducts Research and Evaluation

NOAA Research is evaluating the information obtained from the NOAA P-3 (hurricane hunter) aircraft flight over the Gulf of Mexico Loop Current on May 8.

Lessons Learned from Exxon Valdez Examined

Alaska and Louisiana Sea Grant personnel are meeting regularly with Alaska Oil Spill Responders to explore lessons learned from the Exxon Valdez incident and possible applications to the Deepwater Horizon. NOAA's Sea Grant is a university-based network of more than 3,000 scientists, engineers and educators.

Fish & Wildlife Field Crews Respond

Eight field crews have been deployed from the Dennis Pass Wildlife Staging Area to observe the impact on wildlife due to the spill. Wildlife search and capture teams conducted boat operations from the Lake Borgne to the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River and west to Cameron, La. Four helicopters conducted aerial surveys to observe wildlife and determine if rescue operations are needed in potentially affected areas.

Water and Sediment is Sampled

The U.S. Geological Survey completed water and sediment sampling at 16 sites along coastal Alabama and Mississippi. USGS is preparing for sampling in Texas and Florida, and also for sea-grass bed surveys.

Plans Begin for Bioremediation

USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service is assessing the capabilities of Plant Materials Centers and asking commercial growers to ramp up plant propagation efforts for potential future bioremediation efforts.

Aerial Dispersant Spray Missions Flown

Modular Aerial Spray System (MASS) aircraft flew multiple missions—dispensing the same dispersant chemical being used by BP and the federal responders. These systems are capable of covering up to 250 acres per flight.

By the Numbers to Date:

- Personnel were quickly deployed and approximately 10,000 are currently responding to protect the shoreline and wildlife.
- More than 290 vessels are responding on site, including skimmers, tugs, barges, and recovery vessels to assist in containment and cleanup efforts—in addition to dozens of aircraft, remotely operated vehicles, and multiple mobile offshore drilling units.
- More than 1 million feet of boom (regular and sorbent) have been deployed to contain the spill—and more than 1.3 million feet are available.
- Nearly 3.5 million gallons of an oil-water mix have been recovered.
- Approximately 325,000 gallons of dispersant have been deployed. More than 500,000 gallons are available.
- 14 staging areas have been set up to protect vital shoreline in all potentially affected Gulf Coast states (Biloxi, Miss., Pascagoula, Miss., Pensacola, Fla., Panama City, Fla., Dauphin Island, Ala., Grand Isle, La., Shell Beach, La., Slidell, La., Venice, La., Orange Beach, Al., Theodore, Al., Pass Christian, Ms., Amelia, La., and Cocodrie, La.).

Resources:

- For information about the response effort, visit www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com.
- For specific information about the federal-wide response, visit <http://www.whitehouse.gov/deepwater-bp-oil-spill>.
- To contact the Deepwater Horizon Joint Information Center, call (985) 902-5231.
- To volunteer, or to report oiled shoreline, call (866) 448-5816. Volunteer opportunities can also be found [here](#).
- To submit your vessel as a vessel of opportunity skimming system, or to submit alternative response technology, services, or products, call 281-366-5511.
- To report oiled wildlife, call (866) 557-1401. Messages will be checked hourly.
- For information about validated environmental air and water sampling results, visit www.epa.gov/bpspill.
- For National Park Service updates about potential park closures, resources at risk, and NPS actions to protect vital park space and wildlife, visit <http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/oil-spill-response.htm>.
- To file a claim, or report spill-related damage, call BP's helpline at (800) 440-0858. A BP fact sheet with additional information is available [here](#). For those who have already pursued the BP claims process and are not satisfied with BP's resolution, can call the Coast Guard at (800) 280-7118. More information about what types of damages are eligible for compensation under the Oil Pollution Act as well as guidance on procedures to seek that compensation can be found [here](#).

Deepwater Horizon Incident

Situation Executive Summary

Date:
05/10/2010
Time: 05:00

Custodian: Situation Unit Leader
UNIFIED AREA COMMAND

Date of issue: May 10, 2010

Period: 5/09 06:00 to 5/10 06:00

IC : Jeff Hohle (Houston) / Jeff Braun (Houston) & Dave Foster (Mobile) / Brad Byczynski (Mobile)

TODAY'S PRIORITIES

Houston, Texas

1. Monitor Riser location and plumes.
2. Progress VOC Mitigation Plan (Fire vessel, HVAC charcoal filtration, respirators).
3. Verify Operational Plans are approved and implemented via COTP OCMI Authority.
4. Obtain Boost Line pressures.
5. Establish acoustic telemetry for monitoring pressure/temperature data from BOP.
6. Progress plans for source containment (Riser Hot Tap and Top Hat options).
7. Run riser with Enterprise rig for Top Hat option.
8. Preparations for top kill (over-ride choke & kill valves and set manifold).
9. Relief well drilling with DD-III rig and second relief well planning with DD-II rig.
10. Progress plan for handling process fluids on Enterprise.

Houma, Louisiana

1. Continue to place high priority on safety; employ sound risk management principles to reduce risks and prevent injuries.
2. No air/boat dispersant conflicts.
3. Continue to apply and improve aerial or surface dispersants to affected areas to prevent spread further East or West.
4. Provide update of the enhanced SMART Tier 3 monitoring results and modify/enhance plan as appropriate.
5. Effectively utilize NOAA monitoring and provide update on effectiveness of dispersant operation
6. In-situ burn-confirm the volume of oil burned; fire boom acquisition; provide brief on how to expand in-situ burning capability.
7. Assess progress on Rigolets, Chandeleur, Southwest Pass, & Timbalier.
8. Continue improvement on inventory of boom by type and exact locations by staging area.
9. Continue boom deployment based on parish plans - emphasis on Rigolets, Chef Menteur, all channels leading to ICW.
10. Aggressively obtain and track boom for staging areas.
11. Continue mobilization of SCAT resources in coordination with state and federal agencies.
12. Aggressively continue wildlife impact evaluation and rehab.
13. Increase media access to the Houma Incident Commanders

Mobile, Alabama

1. Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel
2. Advance the GRP percentage of shoreline deployment for Mobile Sector
3. Effectuate the orderly increase of personnel, equipment and resources
4. Ensure the protection of shoreline in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi
5. Ensure the safe and timely implementation of all approved shoreline clean-up plans
6. Advance and refine the program for maintaining displaced boom
7. Facilitation of maritime commerce
8. Keep stakeholders and public informed of response activities

FIELD REPORT

Houston/Houma: Weather (next 24 hrs): Winds: E 10-15 knots; seas 2-4 ft; protected waters choppy.

Mobile: Weather (next 24 hrs): Winds: NE becoming SE 10-15 knots; seas 3-6 feet.

Source Control Operations: Houston *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- Relief well MC252-3 (DD III) running riser in preparation to drill next hole section.
- ROV's monitoring BOP stack and plumes – flows unchanged last 24 hours.
- Cofferdam has been wet stored on seabed.
- BOP yellow pod modification complete, running and install procedures being worked.
- Obtaining boost line pressure data from BOP stack - ongoing.
- Conducted TracerCo and Sonar surveys on riser kink and BOP valve bonnets.
- Completed riser survey to verify position (daily survey initiated), peak elevation is 156' above seabed.
- Progressing Top Hat containment and riser hot tap options.
- Junk shot manifold on route to site.
- Enterprise rig moving to site to perform DP calibrations in preparation for Top Hat operation.
- Obtained approval for 24-hour subsea dispersant injection period, start-up expected by 05:00.

Oil Spill Response Operations: Houma *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- Deteriorating weather suspended most on water activities.
- The skimming fleet is moving to safe harbor due to weather; Coast Guard cutters will remain offshore overnight; safety stand downs and lessons learned sessions will be conducted and applied to the next operational period/conditions.
- Successfully applied aerial deployed dispersants on the surface.
- Plans and dispersants are in place to resume aircraft deployed surface dispersant application on May 10 if weather allows.
- No vessel applied dispersant trials performed due to sea conditions.
- Ongoing protective boom placement per shoreline protection plans until weather suspended operations.
- The Dash 8 completed two surveillance over-flights; eastern front surveyed in afternoon flight found no signs of sheen or oil east of the 87° 50' west longitude.
- National Guard troops ongoing support in security, logistics, transport and load out. Initiated forward assessment of western staging bases in Terrebonne, LA Fourche and Cocodrie.
- Four shallow water/inland skimmers are in place and ready to conduct skimming operations if needed in the Rigolets area.
- Manual shoreline cleanup of small balls of residue at South Pass.
- Mobilized Rapid Assessment Team (RAT) and conducted observations and samples offshore Timbalier bay.
- SIMOPs and AirOps monitoring and coordinating vessel and air space. Orion P3 providing de-conflict assistance.

Oil Spill Response Operations: Mobile *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- Boom deployment activities were hampered by weather and seas per small craft advisory.
- Operations Chief & Environmental Specialist conducted an over flight of AL near shore and shore line sites as well as the MS Islands to gain more knowledge about tactical approaches and strategies to address any oil that enters the area.
- Received report of potential oil sheen between Ship Island and Gulfport Mississippi. Flew Area 9 and saw nothing but algae bloom.
- Completed work assignments, including material lists, for all required shore clean-up techniques.
- Redirecting resources as needed and as agreed between staging areas within AOR's.
- MSRC New Jersey arrived to AOR and is berthed in Pascagoula; will provide more responsive skimming capabilities.
- Near shore skimmer vessels continue to arrive.
- Deployed 150+ cleanup crew at first light and removed tar balls on Dauphin Island; samples in for analysis.
- Continued construction of plans for shoreline cleanup tactics to be utilized in Environmentally Sensitive Areas.
- Advanced efforts to ramp up Wildlife Centers across AOR (MS, AL, FL).
- Continued working with GPA to coordinate training efforts related to the Vessels of Opportunity program in MS, AL, and FL.
- Continued working with Community Outreach to advance volunteer coordination for shoreline pre-cleaning efforts.
- Continued regular air and water monitoring.

- Continued to interface with local, state, and federal partners to insure the continual improvement of our unified operation approach.

Environmental: Houma *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- Continuing to work with parishes to prioritize resources at risk.
- Addressing staffing needs based on long-range plan.
- Air and water quality monitoring continuing to occur along LA coast; no impacts observed.
- SCAT teams deployed.
- Continued development of a comprehensive sampling data management program.
- Wildlife being monitored for oiled animals to be recovered and rehabilitated.
- Sourcing and evaluating the use of solidifiers.

Environmental: Mobile *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- Defined Hancock Division 1 booming strategy per request by MS SOSC; nothing in ACP for this division.
- Worked with real estate and legal representatives on finalizing access agreements for Staging and Decontamination areas and TWIC/permitting issues.
- Identified a sampling tracking strategy to ensure that federal, state and company sampling efforts were captured in one place.
- Continued approval process for the Plan that addresses the transfer of oily water from skimming vessels to onshore tanks; working with the States and EPA for final approval.
- GRP Site Completion Stats:
 - Mississippi Point: 41 of 57 = 72%
 - Alabama Points: 49 of 91 = 54%
 - Florida Points: 31 of 258 = 12%

Logistics: Houma *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- Preliminary Boom Plan developed and currently being vetted through AC Roberts and Houma IMT. Includes streamlined process for procurement, staging, and allocation.
- Centralized boom staging area now set up at J Ray McDermott Yard in Amelia, LA.
- Awaiting instruction for opening air ops in Florida, setting up storage capability for dispersant.
- BP legal working with Nalco legal to resolve issue with feedstock for 9527.

Logistics: Mobile *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- Expanded Logistics Organization Chart and submitted necessary personnel requisitions through Resource group.
- Finalizing options to move Incident Command Center from convention center to an alternate location in mid-June.
- Identifying state contractors and suppliers being employed by BP for participation in this incident.
- Deployed personnel to investigate and validate status and location of staging areas.
- Complete Distribution Center staffing.
- Continue supporting Distribution Center deployment.

Planning: Houma *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- Developing a hurricane evacuation plan for IMT operations.
- Developing boom deployment mapping of Louisiana coastline.
- Developing an improvement strategy for situation monitoring data and communications.

Planning: Mobile *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- Continue to work with Operations to define and assist data by division.
- Continue to work with Joint Information Center to develop process for better information flow.
- Continue to define/refine information flow process to information unit.
- Planning now has 100% accountability for all personnel at the command post as of today.
- Developing refinements to process for IAP development.
- Continuing data gathering refinement for UC.

- Advanced planning strategies for the VOO program.
- Implementing information process flow procedures to improve deliverable timing.
- Continued to successfully complete the IAP planning cycle timely.

Government & Public Affairs: Mobile *Summary of Previous Operational Period:*

- 1:00 PM Press Conference – Department of Interior names Jon Jarvis, National Park Service to serve as DOI Incident Commander based in Mobile Sector.
- Ongoing volunteer training for beach cleaning activities – Mobile IC.
- 4:00 Press Conference – Unified Command.

As of 05/10 @ 02:00			
	Current Period	Previous Period	Cumulative Total
HSSE			
HiPo's	0	0	2
Near Miss	2	1	17
First Aid	2	4	35
Recordable Injuries (lost time/restricted duty/med treatment)	0/1/0	0/0/2	1/3/5
Vehicle Accident	0	0	2
Exposure hrs/Man hrs	*	78,000	653,000*
PERSONNEL			
Total	10,008	9,395	
Personnel Command Post	2,290	3,269	
Personnel Field	6,431	6,126	
National Guard	1,287	*	
OPERATIONS			
Vessels Active			
*Offshore	294	277	
*Skimmer	19	19	
Aircraft Active			
-Helicopters	23	23	
-Fixed Wing	14	14	
# Dispersant Flights	21	17	141
# Mapping Flights	3	3	
Surface Dispersant Applied (gal)	55,932	41,690	428,019
Subsea Dispersant Applied (gal)	0	0	16,399
Dispersant Available (gal)	179,395	179,395	
Boom Deployed (ft)	50,788	69,760	968,895
Boom Available (ft)	530,693	424,504	
In-Situ Burns Conducted**	0	5	10
ENVIRONMENTAL			
Oily Liquid Recovered (bbl)	5,780	21,852	97,688
Impacted Wildlife	7	2	15
CALL CENTER			
Total Calls Received (thru 5pm)	1,503	1,374	38,150
Calls Received from Volunteers	174	191	10,127
*Numbers being verified			
**Still completing calculations for volume oil burned to date			

DHS Senior Leadership Brief: DEEPWATER HORIZON RESPONSE Gulf of Mexico 1800 EDT 10 May 2010

Updates in bold blue

Secretary of Homeland Security Priorities

- Ensure Responsible Party (RP) is doing everything it can to stop the oil leak.
- Ensure all capabilities (government, private, and commercial) and resources are being leveraged to protect the environment and facilitate a rapid, robust cleanup effort.
- Ensure every effort is being made to include and inform the local communities in support of response operations.

Current Situation

- **US Coast Guard (USCG) reported 2 mile long strip of small tar balls on Dauphin Island, AL.**
 - **Beach has been cleaned by Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Team (SCAT).**
- **Cofferdam:**
 - **Efforts to resolve cofferdam methane hydrate crystal buildup on first cofferdam have been ineffective.**
 - **Second cofferdam is being modified at Port Fourchon, LA.**
 - **Second Cofferdam is a redesign of the top piece of the existing cofferdam that will avoid the build-up of the clogging hydrate crystals; expected completion could take up to 2 weeks.**
- **Gamma Ray scan imaging of Blow Out Preventer (BOP) has verified the four major rams are closed.**
- **A sonic scan of riser was performed to analyze riser integrity; results pending.**
- **Drill rig DDIII has reached a drill depth of 3,537 ft below sea floor.**
 - **Routine drilling stoppage implemented until further testing on riser and BOP valve is conducted.**
- **All shipping channels and ports remain open in the Gulf Coast Region.**
- **Aircraft continue aerial application of surface dispersant.**
 - **20 dispersant flights scheduled for 10 May.**
 - **Daily surface dispersant applied on 9 May: 55,932.**
 - **10 May surface dispersant totals unknown at this time.**
- **No subsea dispersant applied on 9 May.**
 - **Subsea dispersant testing commenced 10 May; 24-hr test at 10 gallons per minute.**
- **No In Situ Burns (ISBs) or skimming scheduled 10 May due to weather conditions.**
- **Booming operations ongoing.**

- **Oily water mixture recovered to date: 97,688 barrels.**
- Assets on Scene (Detailed matrix attached):
 - Personnel: 5,724
 - Boom deployed: 1,037,110 ft
 - Dispersants deployed to date: 388,486 gallons (372,087 surface/16,399 subsea).
 - Recovery Barges: 26*
 - Skimmers: 19*
 - Oil Spill Response Vessels: 16*
 - Tugs: 5*
 - Other Support Vessels: 294*
 - Remotely Operated Vehicles: 12*
 - Fixed-wing Aircraft: 12*
 - Helicopters: 23*

*Number does not include staged or ordered assets.

Authorities

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 (HSPD – 5).
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).
- National Response Framework (NRF).
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan - 40 CFR 300.300.

Key Senior Leadership

- Principal Federal Official: Secretary Napolitano, US Department of Homeland Security.
- Secretary Salazar: US Department of the Interior.
- Director Birnbaum: US Minerals Management Service.
- Administrator Jackson: US Environmental Protection Agency.
- National Incident Commander: Admiral Allen, Commandant, USCG.
- Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC): Rear Admiral Landry, Commander, USCG, District 8 (New Orleans, Louisiana).
- Responsible Party: British Petroleum (BP) and Transocean.

Federal Agencies/Departments

- **US Coast Guard (USCG)**
 - 14 staging areas set up in all potentially affected Gulf Coast states.
 - Efforts to install a pressure gauge on the Blow Out Preventer (BOP) are ongoing.
 - Pressure gauge readings from the BOP will result in a more accurate calculation of the oil being discharged.

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**
 - Region IV is at Level IV operations (Steady-State).
 - Has not received any requests for Federal assistance.
- **Customs and Border Protection (CBP)**
 - Office of Air and Marine (OAM), Corpus Christi, Texas providing P-3 Airborne Early Warning (AEW) radar aircraft to provide traffic advisories and airspace de-confliction, began 6 May.
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**
 - Weather forecast:
 - **Monday 10 May: Southeast winds 15-20 knots; seas 3 ft or less.**
 - **Tuesday 11 May: Southeast winds near 15 knots; seas 3-4 ft.**
 - **Wednesday 12 May: Southeast winds 15-20 knots; seas 4-5 ft.**
 - **Thursday 13 May: East winds 15-20 knots; seas 3-4 ft.**
- **Department of the Interior (DOI)**
 - US Geological Survey requested National Aeronautics and Space Administration Airborne Visible/Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (AVIRIS) flights to gather remote sensing data on spectral characteristics and location of the oil sheen.
- **Department of Defense (DoD)**
 - 1,400 associated DoD personnel supporting spill cleanup and mitigation.
 - 16 Modular Skimming Systems (MSS) deployed to Gulfport, MS.
 - National Guard Bureau is reporting 1,287 personnel deployed in four States.
 - Louisiana: 934
 - Alabama: 289
 - Mississippi: 60
 - Florida: 4
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
 - EPA is coordinating with BP on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit variances to proceed with the use of methanol inside the cofferdam to remove hydrate deposition.
 - EPA support activity to date includes:
 - Establishing the baseline ecological conditions along the Gulf Coast.
 - Ongoing evaluation of impacts of chemical dispersants on the environment.
 - Evaluating potential waste management sites.

- **Department of Agriculture (USDA)**
 - **USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service continues to support wildlife activities in Louisiana. Activities include collecting oiled wildlife for cleaning and looking for inlets into the marshes in case oiled wildlife.**
 - **USDA Food and Nutrition Service responded to requests from the Louisiana Department of Social Services for options and waivers to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and distribution of household commodities to families expected to be adversely affected by the spill.**
- **Health and Human Services (HHS)**
 - Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Southeast Regional Office, New Orleans District Office, Florida District, and Regional Shellfish Specialists are in communication with affected states regarding potential impacts to the seafood supply.
 - FDA has offered assistance to the states with seafood analysis support.
 - Review of all data received from EPA completed; none of the data indicates a human health hazards due to crude oil.

Critical Infrastructure Key Resources (CIKR)

- National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)
 - U.S. vessel operators in the Gulf experiencing minor delays as vessels divert around oil spill.
 - No reports of contaminated vessels.

State and Local Agencies

- Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and Florida communicating daily with DHS.
- Florida State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) at Level 2, partial activation.
 - Select Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) activated.
 - ESF 18 (Business and Industry) to provide results of first economic loss survey conducted with business in affected counties.
 - ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) conducting reviews of county supplemental booming strategies.

National Operations Center

- Current Posture: Phase 2 – Concern; Crisis Action Team Activated.
- **The next SLB is scheduled for 0600 EDT 11 May 2010.**

Government Affairs Daily Report

NO DOCUMENT

The most recent version of this document is dated 10 May 2010, this document is being modified to combine governmental activities with the press activities and includes key messages.

This version is provided for review, as follows:

National Incident Command
Daily Governmental Report
Robert-Houma-Mobile
May 9, 2010

I. ENGAGEMENT WITH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS:

- a. **Governors Jindal and Riley** participated on daily Governor's call
- b. **LA Parish officials** participated in daily situation conference call with USCG and BP Liaisons to Governor's office fielding concerns and answering questions of the parishes' emergency response team
- c. Facility visits by Jefferson and Lafourche Parish leadership to initiate the Parish Boom plans. Liaison, booming strategy experts, and logistics personnel met to develop draft boom plan.
- d. Parish Emergency Operation Centers (EOC) stood up in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes. Unified Command
- e. will be submitting proposal for dredging to create barriers. Will hope for our quick consideration
- f. **Approximately 20 local officials** participated on daily update call (Captain James Hanzlik, USCG briefed)
- g. Emailed Governmental Advisory and fact sheets to approximately 160 state/local officials

II. MAJOR ISSUES/CONCERNS:

- a. **Governors Daily Call – RADM Landry, Monica Medina (NOAA) and Eileen Sobeck (FWS) briefed Governors Jindal and Riley.**
 - i. *ACTION: Response as the oil moves west (boom, skimmers); Submitting proposal for dredging to create barrier islands.*
 - ii. *Data on sub sea dispersants*
 - iii. *Capabilities of using hot water for oil clean-up*
 - iv. *Proposals for dredging to create barriers*
- b. **Local Officials Daily Call**
- c. **Congressional Call**
 - i) Congressman Cassidy – The tip of the riser where most of the leak is coming from is partly imbedded in the ocean floor. Do you know if it is partially or totally imbedded? DOI: It is still very visible from the ROVs, the end does appear to be on the ocean floor and visible.
 - ii) Congressman Cassidy – Follow up questions from previous day on the scientific evaluation of the effects of oil entering the food chain. Should there be an evaluation of the evaluation? MMS: That is a separate activity from the natural resource damage assessment. MMS will check and see if that information can be shared and how that information is distributed to the scientific community.
 - iii) Senate Appropriations Committee – Gov Jindal wants to dredge the Mississippi to create a barrier. Has NOAA or DOI thought about this? USCG: We have not heard of this, believe it would come under the Army Corps of Engineers. Need to know more about the plan and will check into it.

National Incident Command
Daily Governmental Report
Robert-Houma-Mobile
May 9, 2010

III. UPCOMING EVENTS (ALL TIMES CST):

Monday, May 10

- **1100-1500: Cong. Melancon and Sen. Landrieu** meet with local officials and tour of SBA mobile command center.
- **0900: Vitter** visiting area and ICP Houma w/tour and meet with Terrebone officials via conference call.
- **1200: Congressmen Buchanan (FL) and Cassidy (LA)** aerial over flight
- **1300: Cong. Taylor (AL)** aerial over flight
- **1530: Admiral Neffenger (Deputy NIC)** meet with **Governor Jindal (LA)** in Baton Rouge.

Friday, May 14

- TBD: Senate Homeland Security Staff

EVENT SUMMARY

BP Oil Spill 6866

This report was printed on Monday, May 10, 2010

Bodily Injury		Property Damage	
<u>Number Of Claim : 70</u>		<u>Number Of Claim : 5710</u>	
Total Reserve \$35,500.00	Total Paid \$0.00	Total Reserve \$37,935,285.94	Total Paid \$2,411,107.33
Number Of Open Files 70	Number Of Closed Files 0	Number Of Open Files 5710	Number Of Closed Files 0
<u>Number Of Denied Files</u> 0		<u>No Of Denied Files</u> 0	

Type	Claim	Count	Open	Closed	Denied
PD	Animals	6	6	0	0
PD	Boat	72	72	0	0
PD	Commercial - Glass	2	2	0	0
PD	Commercial - LOI	537	537	0	0
PD	Commercial - Structural	1	1	0	0
PD	Home - Ext	1	1	0	0
PD	Wage Loss	1716	1716	0	0
PD	Other PD	6	6	0	0
PD	Personal Property	13	13	0	0
BI	Eye Irritation	9	9	0	0
BI	Headaches	33	33	0	0
BI	Nausea	21	21	0	0
BI	Respiratory	24	24	0	0
BI	Skin Irritation	7	7	0	0
BI	Throat Irritation	4	4	0	0
PD	SUV/Truck	1	1	0	0
PD	Biz interruption	105	105	0	0
PD	Shrimper - LOI	1222	1222	0	0
PD	Fisherman - LOI	1008	1008	0	0
BI	Allergies	1	1	0	0
PD	Oyster Harvester - LOI	554	554	0	0
PD	Crabber - LOI	363	363	0	0
BI	Hot Flashes	2	2	0	0
PD	Loss of Use	11	11	0	0
PD	Recreational Fisherman	14	14	0	0
PD	Wholesale Distributor	53	53	0	0
PD	Rental Property - LOI	515	515	0	0
PD	Maintenance Co - LOI	4	4	0	0
PD	Seafood Processor - LOI	59	59	0	0
PD	Charters - LOI	245	245	0	0
PD	Restaurant - LOI	22	22	0	0
PD	Manufacturing - LOI	1	1	0	0
PD	Marine Repair - LOI	7	7	0	0

EVENT SUMMARY

PD	Real Estate Sales - LOI	16	16	0	0
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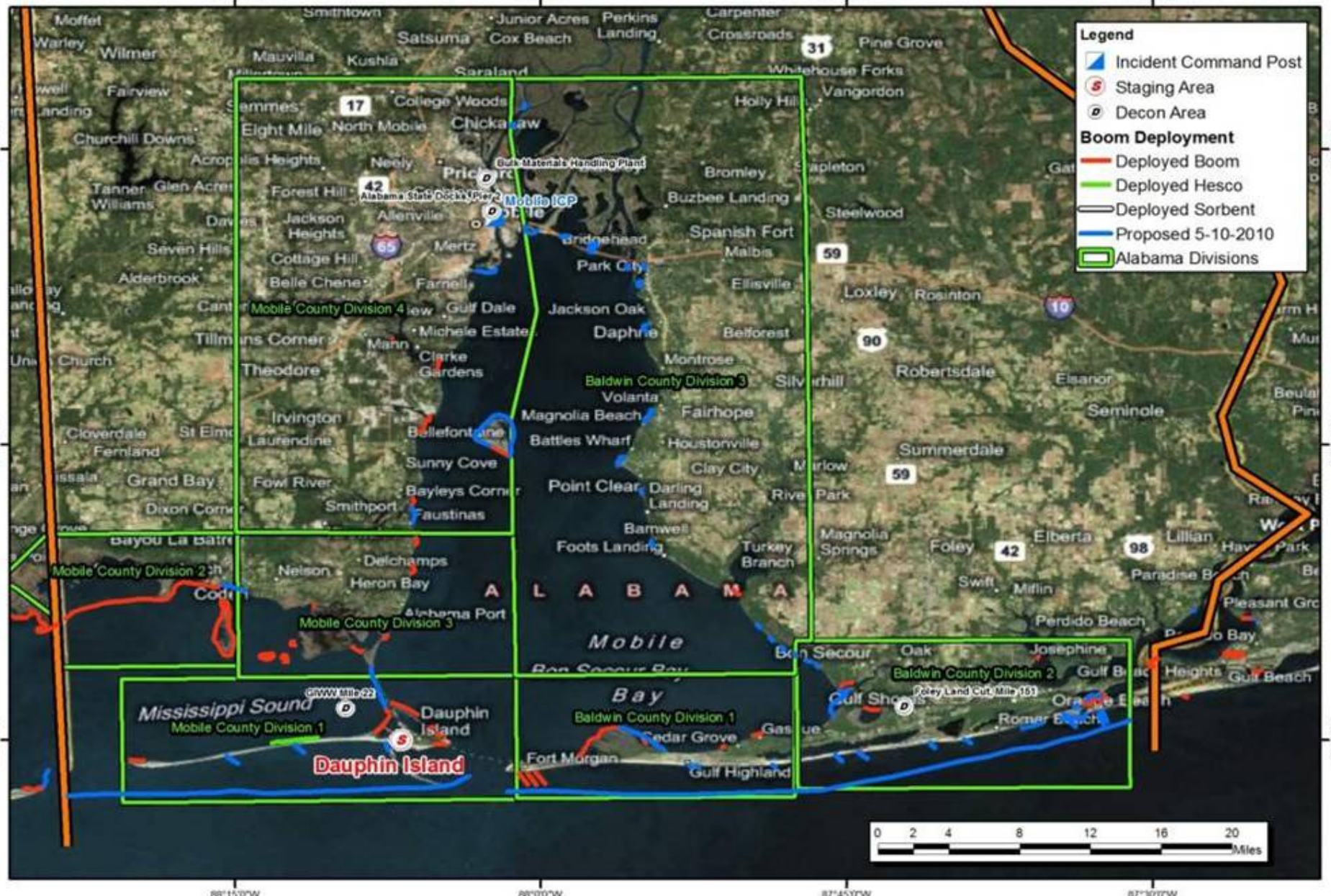
The Bodily Injury numbers represent the specific medical symptoms reported. Any one claimant may have logged more than one symptom. The same is true for Property Damage.



MISSISSIPPI CANYON 252 Alabama AOR Map

The Response Group
Emergency Response • Pre-Planning & Support
281-580-5000

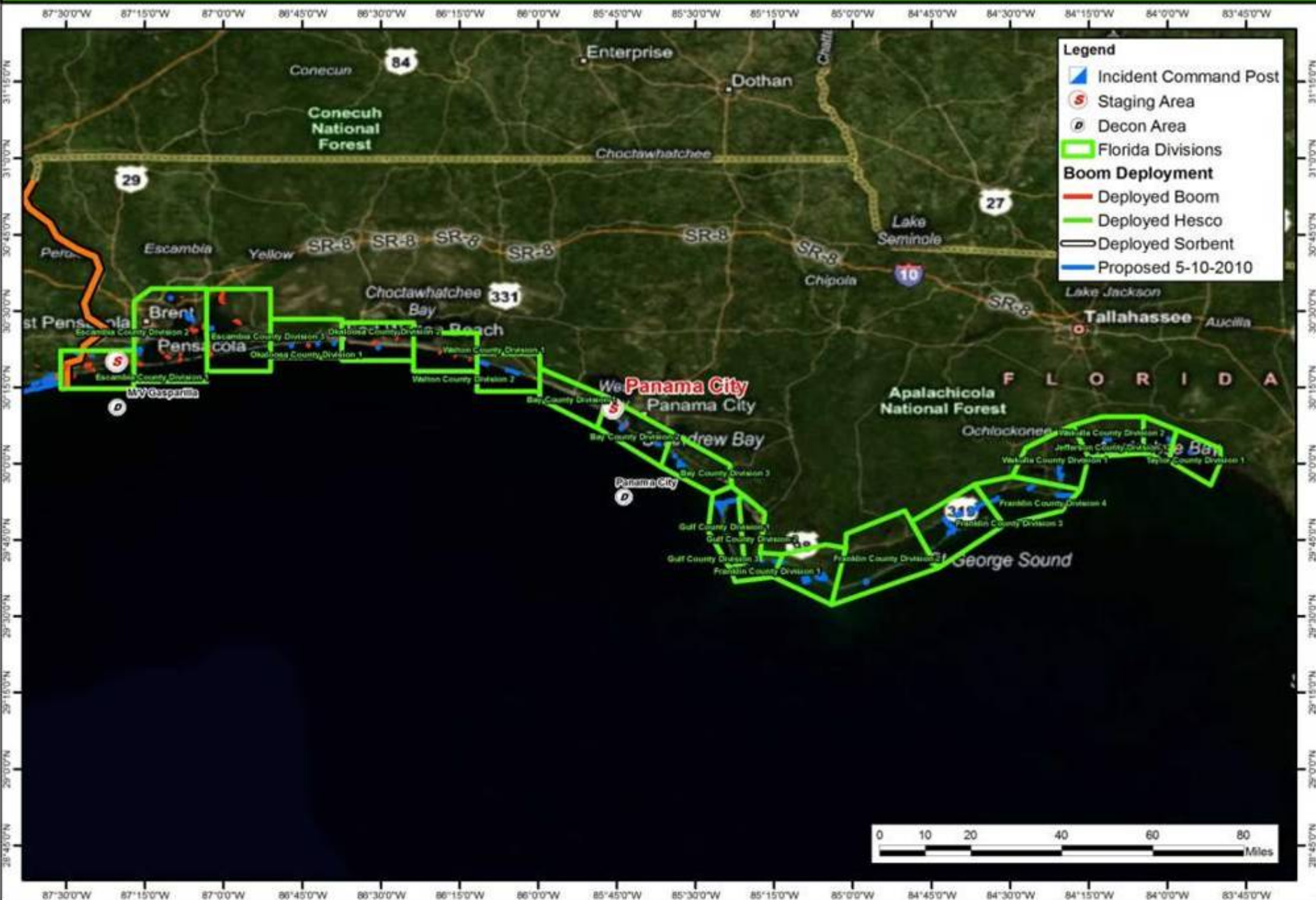
88°15'0"W 88°0'0"W 87°45'0"W 87°30'0"W





MISSISSIPPI CANYON 252 Florida AOR Map

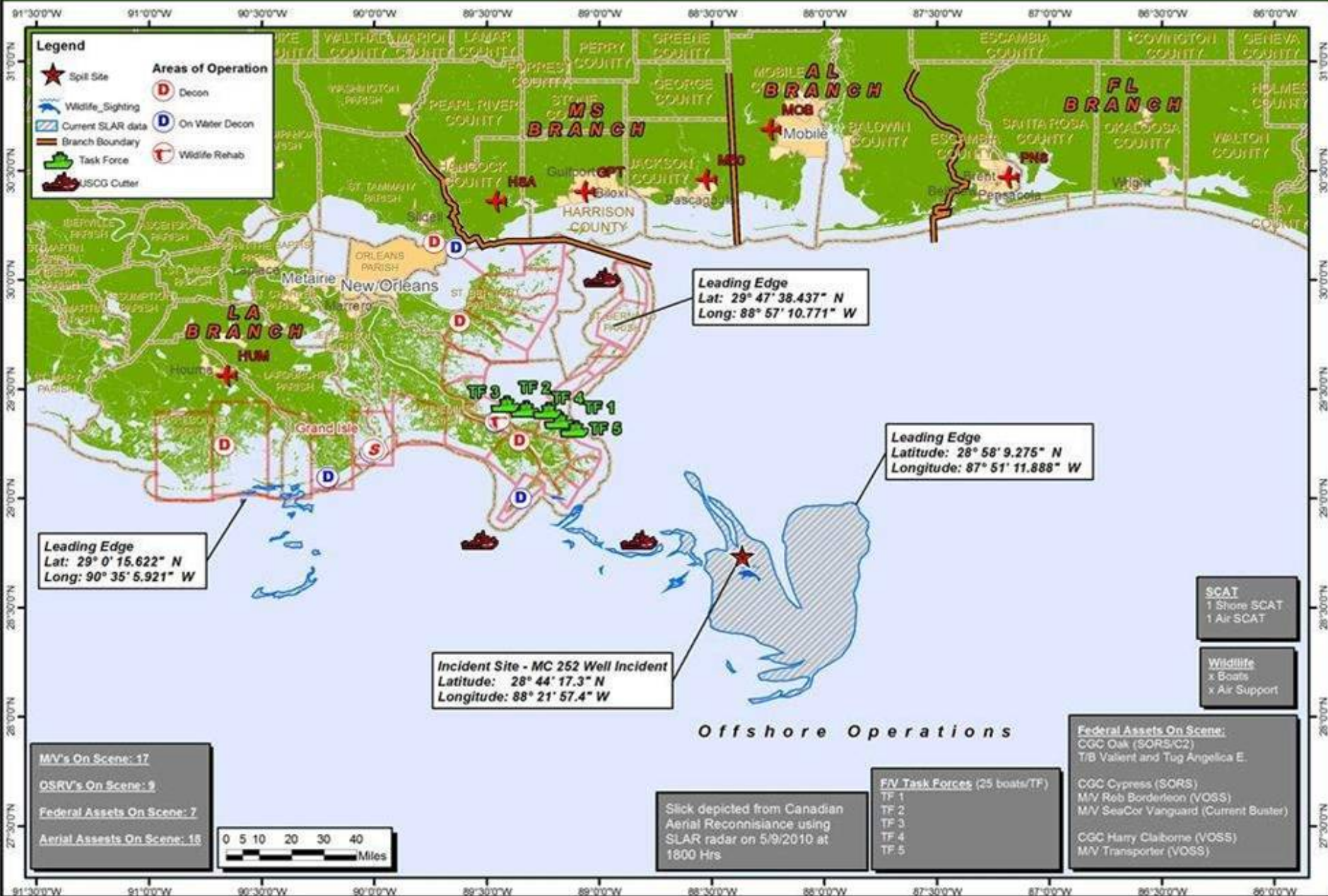
The Response Group
Emergency Response • Pre-Planning & Support
281-480-5000



MISSISSIPPI CANYON 252 TACTICAL SITUATION STATUS MAP 5/9/2010 1845 Hrs

The Response Group
Emergency Response / Pre-Planning & Support
201-880-0000

Scale: 1:2,400,677





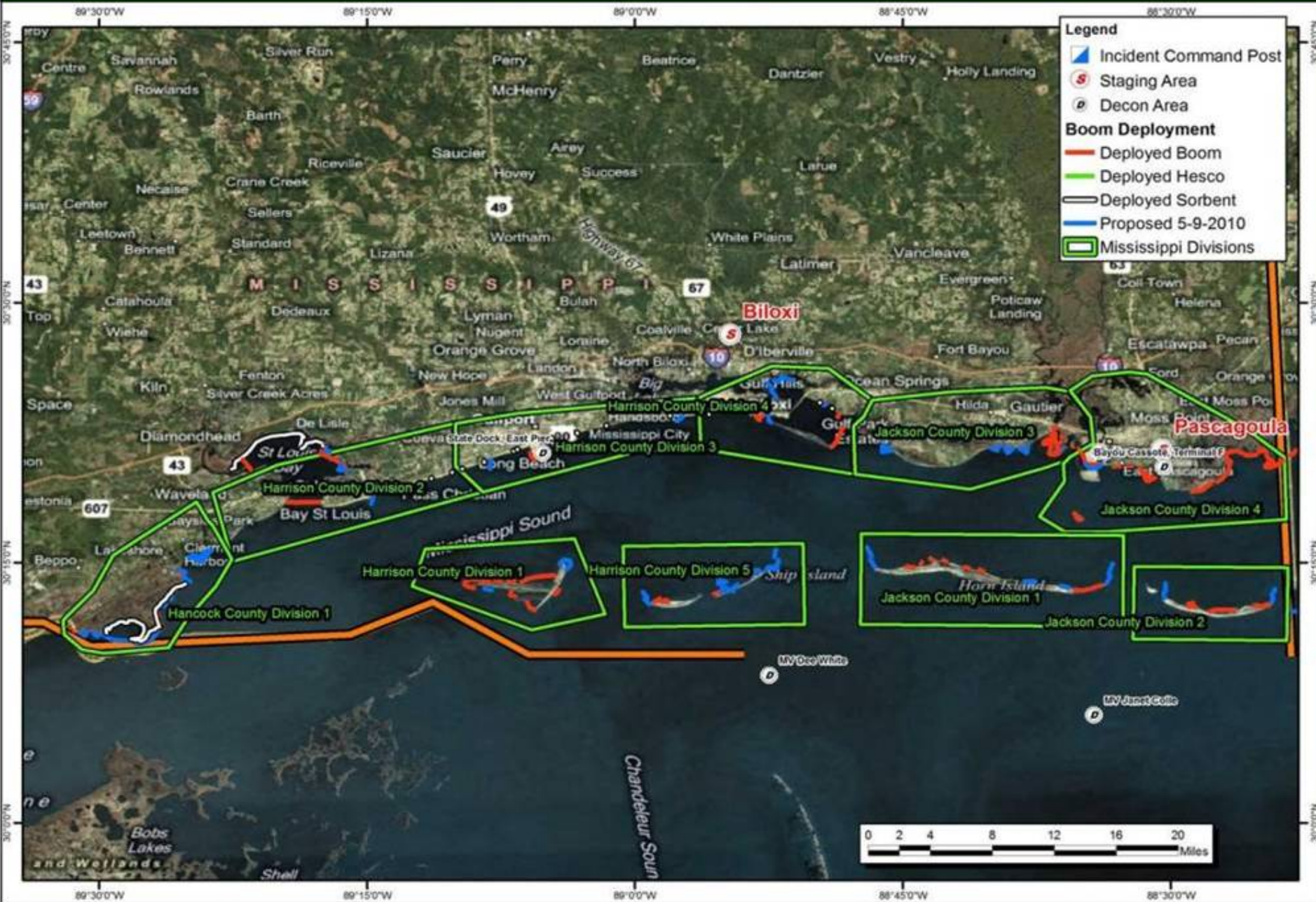
MISSISSIPPI CANYON 252

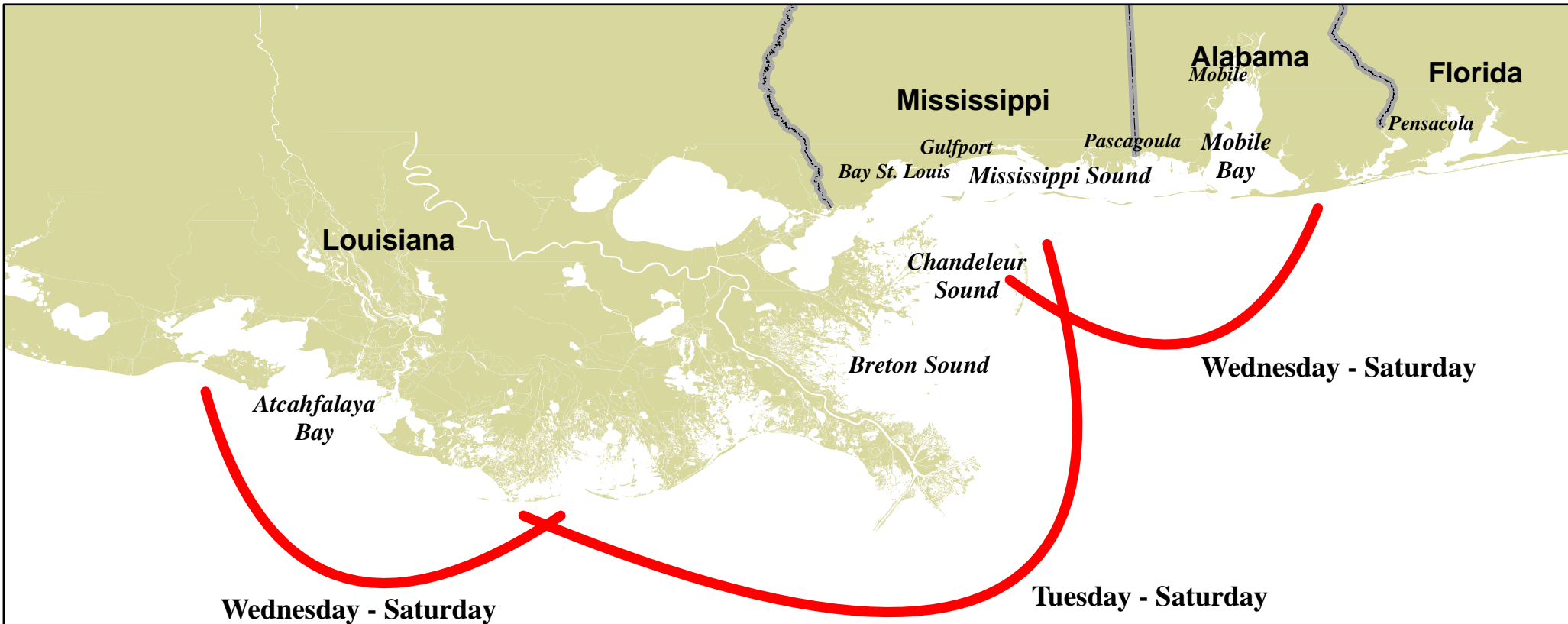
Mississippi Division Booming Operations Map

The Response Group
Emergency Response • Fire Planning & Support
281-480-5000

Legend

- Incident Command Post
- Staging Area
- Decon Area
- Boom Deployment**
 - Deployed Boom
 - Deployed Hesco
 - Deployed Sorbent
 - Proposed 5-9-2010
 - Mississippi Divisions



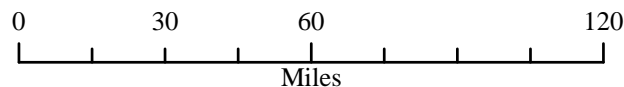


Shoreline Impact Outlook

Prepared Monday, May 10, 2010

This map delineates threatened shorelines for the period of May 10-15. Winds are forecast to have a Southeast component this week. Because of the continuous leak at the source, there is potential to impact areas multiple times. Scattered tarballs which are not observable from overflight may impact shorelines ahead of the indicated dates. Forecasting beyond three days has greater uncertainty as to potential impacts.

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY





Oil Spill Extent - 10May10

Gulf of Mexico

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Confirmed Oil Sightings

Oil Sightings

Confirmed

Reported

Oil Spill Extent 2339L 10 May 10

Management

National Park

State Park

Wildlife Refuge

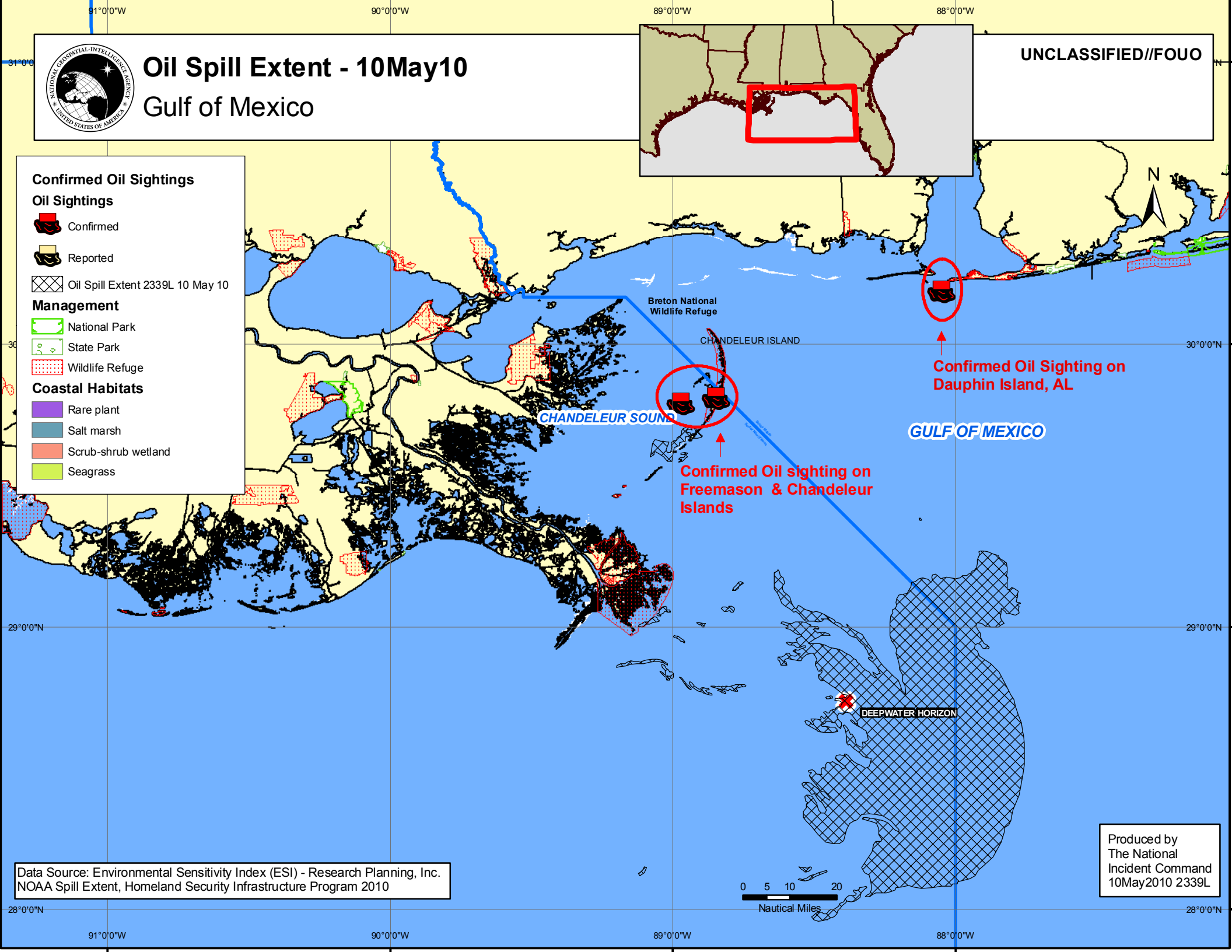
Coastal Habitats

Rare plant

Salt marsh

Scrub-shrub wetland

Seagrass



Data Source: Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) - Research Planning, Inc.
NOAA Spill Extent, Homeland Security Infrastructure Program 2010

Produced by
The National
Incident Command
10May2010 2339L

Approximate Oil Locations

NO DOCUMENT

The most recent version of this NOAA document is dated 06 May 2010

This document is no longer being provided on the NOAA website

NIC will work with NOAA to re-establish graphic production

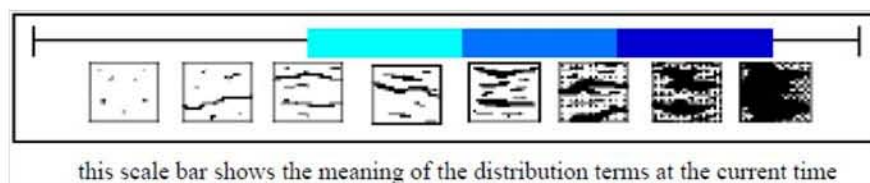
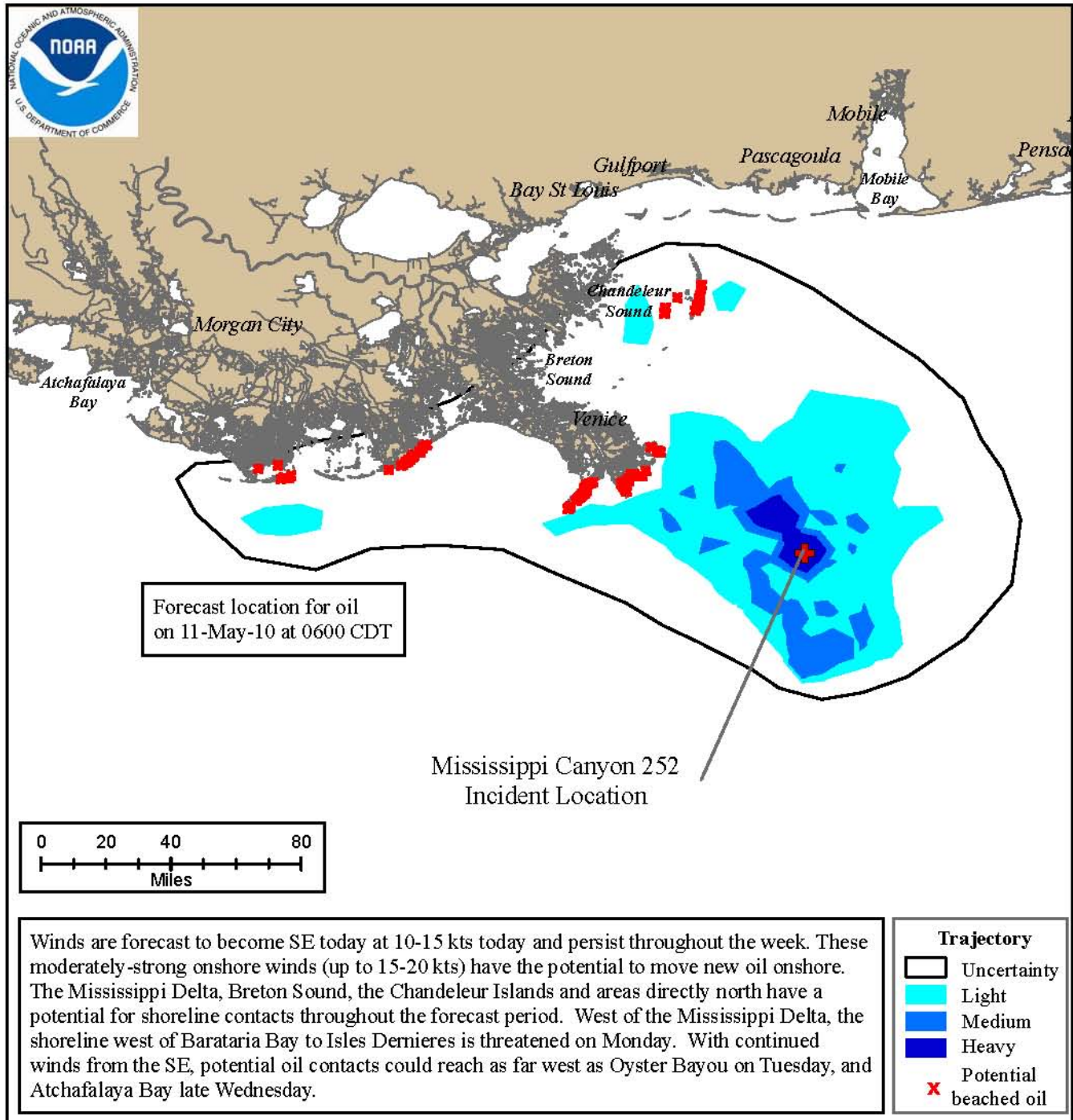
Trajectory Forecast Mississippi Canyon 252

NOAA/NOS/OR&R

Estimate for: 0600 CDT, Tuesday, 5/11/10

Date Prepared: 1300 CDT, Monday, 5/10/10

This forecast is based on the NWS spot forecast from Monday, May 10 AM. Currents were obtained from the NOAA Gulf of Mexico, West Florida Shelf/USF, Texas A&M/TGLO, and NAVO/NRL models and HFR measurements. The model was initialized from Monday morning satellite imagery and analysis provided by NOAA/NESDIS and overflight observations. The leading edge may contain tarballs that are not readily observable from the imagery (hence not included in the model initialization). Oil near bay inlets could be brought into that bay by local tidal currents.



Next
Forecast:
May 11th AM

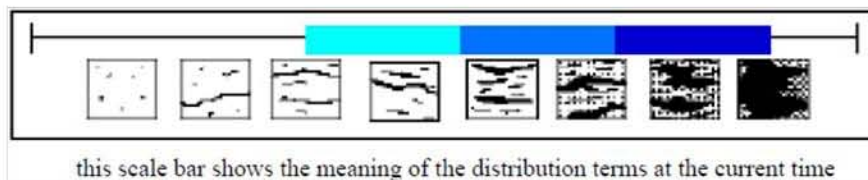
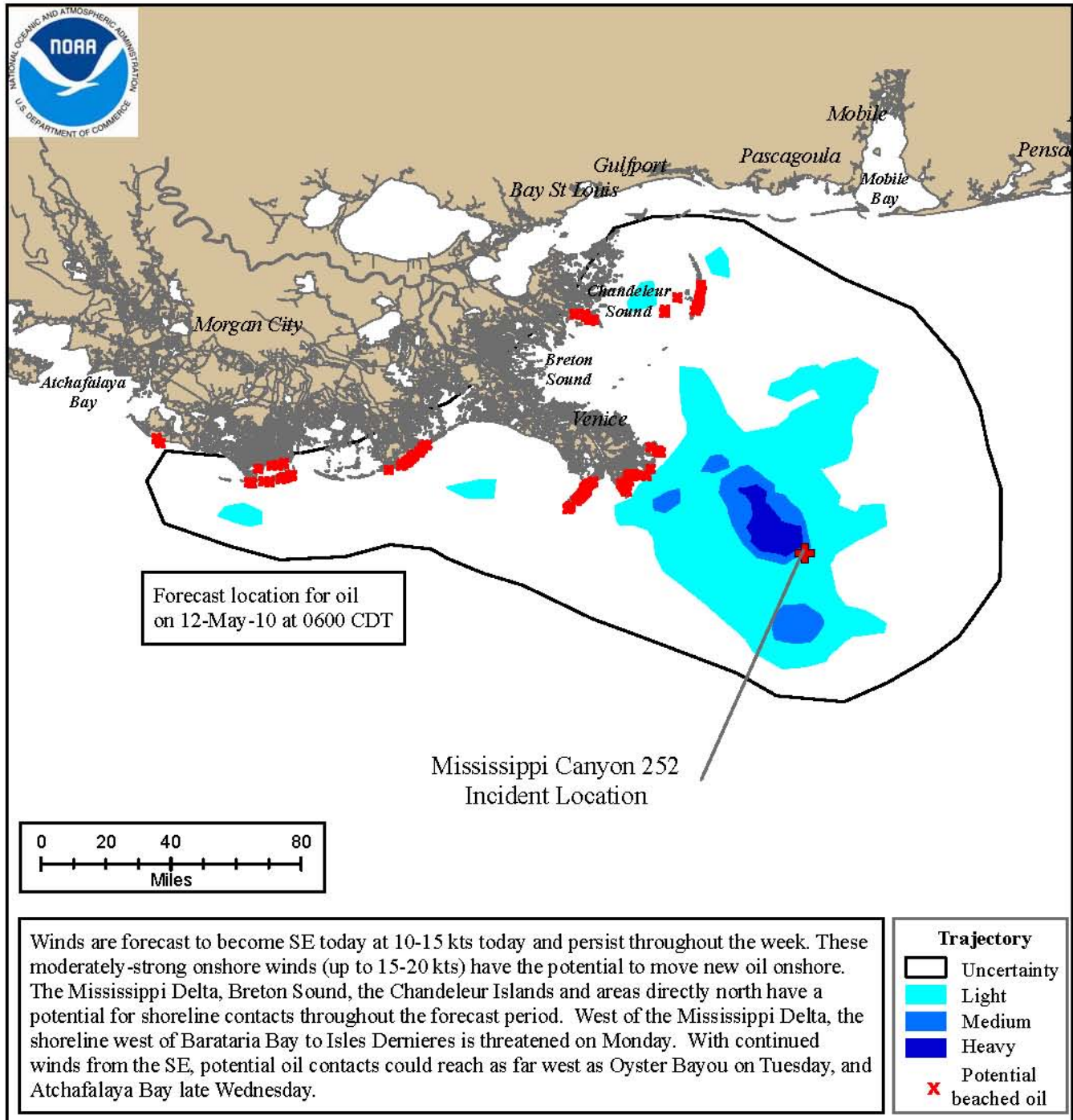
Trajectory Forecast Mississippi Canyon 252

NOAA/NOS/OR&R

Estimate for: 0600 CDT, Wednesday, 5/12/10

Date Prepared: 1300 CDT, Monday, 5/10/10

This forecast is based on the NWS spot forecast from Monday, May 10 AM. Currents were obtained from the NOAA Gulf of Mexico, West Florida Shelf/USF, Texas A&M/TGLO, and NAVO/NRL models and HFR measurements. The model was initialized from Monday morning satellite imagery and analysis provided by NOAA/NESDIS and overflight observations. The leading edge may contain tarballs that are not readily observable from the imagery (hence not included in the model initialization). Oil near bay inlets could be brought into that bay by local tidal currents.



Next
Forecast:
May 11th AM

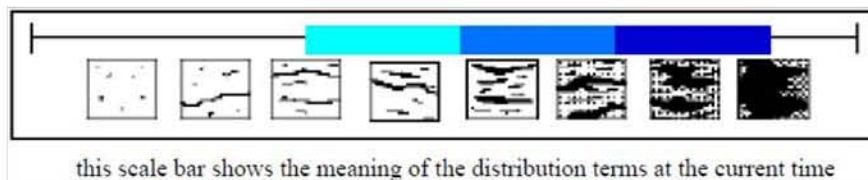
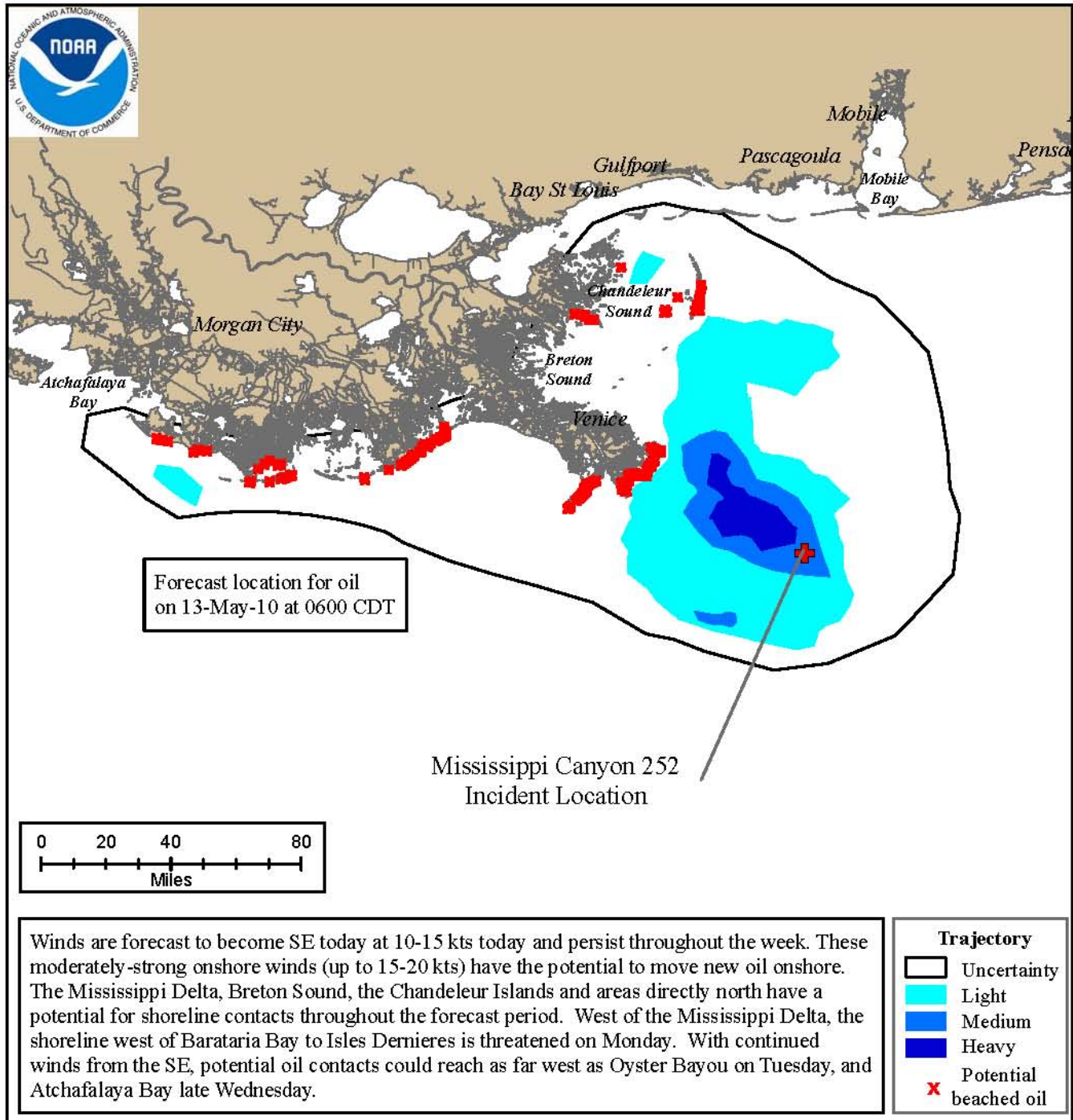
Trajectory Forecast Mississippi Canyon 252

NOAA/NOS/OR&R

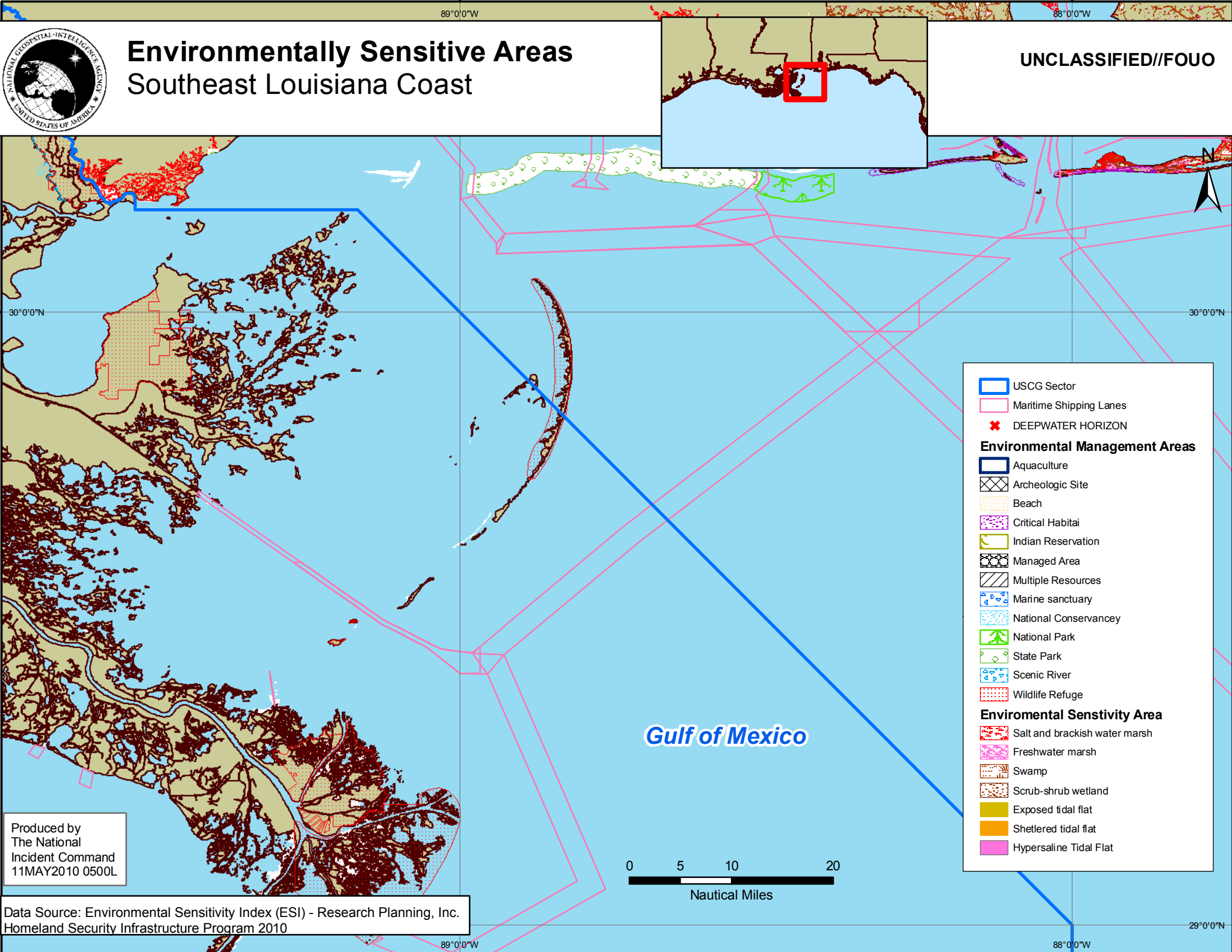
Estimate for: 0600 CDT, Thursday, 5/13/10

Date Prepared: 1300 CDT, Monday, 5/10/10

This forecast is based on the NWS spot forecast from Monday, May 10 AM. Currents were obtained from the NOAA Gulf of Mexico, West Florida Shelf/USF, Texas A&M/TGLO, and NAVO/NRL models and HFR measurements. The model was initialized from Monday morning satellite imagery and analysis provided by NOAA/NESDIS and overflight observations. The leading edge may contain tarballs that are not readily observable from the imagery (hence not included in the model initialization). Oil near bay inlets could be brought into that bay by local tidal currents.



Next
Forecast:
May 11th AM



Environmentally Sensitive Areas Southeast Louisiana Coast

UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

- USCG Sector
- Maritime Shipping Lanes
- DEEPWATER HORIZON
- Environmental Management Areas**
- Aquaculture
- Archeologic Site
- Beach
- Critical Habitat
- Indian Reservation
- Managed Area
- Multiple Resources
- Marine sanctuary
- National Conservancy
- National Park
- State Park
- Scenic River
- Wildlife Refuge
- Environmental Sensitivity Area**
- Salt and brackish water marsh
- Freshwater marsh
- Swamp
- Scrub-shrub wetland
- Exposed tidal flat
- Sheltered tidal flat
- Hypersaline Tidal Flat

Produced by
The National
Incident Command
11MAY2010 0500L

Data Source: Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) - Research Planning, Inc.
Homeland Security Infrastructure Program 2010

0 5 10 20
Nautical Miles

EXPERIMENTAL MARINE POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE REPORT



Analysis Provided by: The National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration/National Environmental
Satellite, Data and Information Service (NOAA/NESDIS)

REPORT DATE: MAY 11, 2010
REPORT TIME: 0400Z (05/10/2010 2300
CDT)
ANALYST: SHEFFLER/SALEMI

DATA SOURCE: Cosmo/SkyMed
MODE: ScanSAR, VV
RESOLUTION: 30 Meter
IMAGE DATE/TIME: 05/10/2010 2339Z (1839 CDT)

Legend



Anomaly



Location of Deepwater Horizon Platform:
[28°44'12" N / 88°23'14" W]

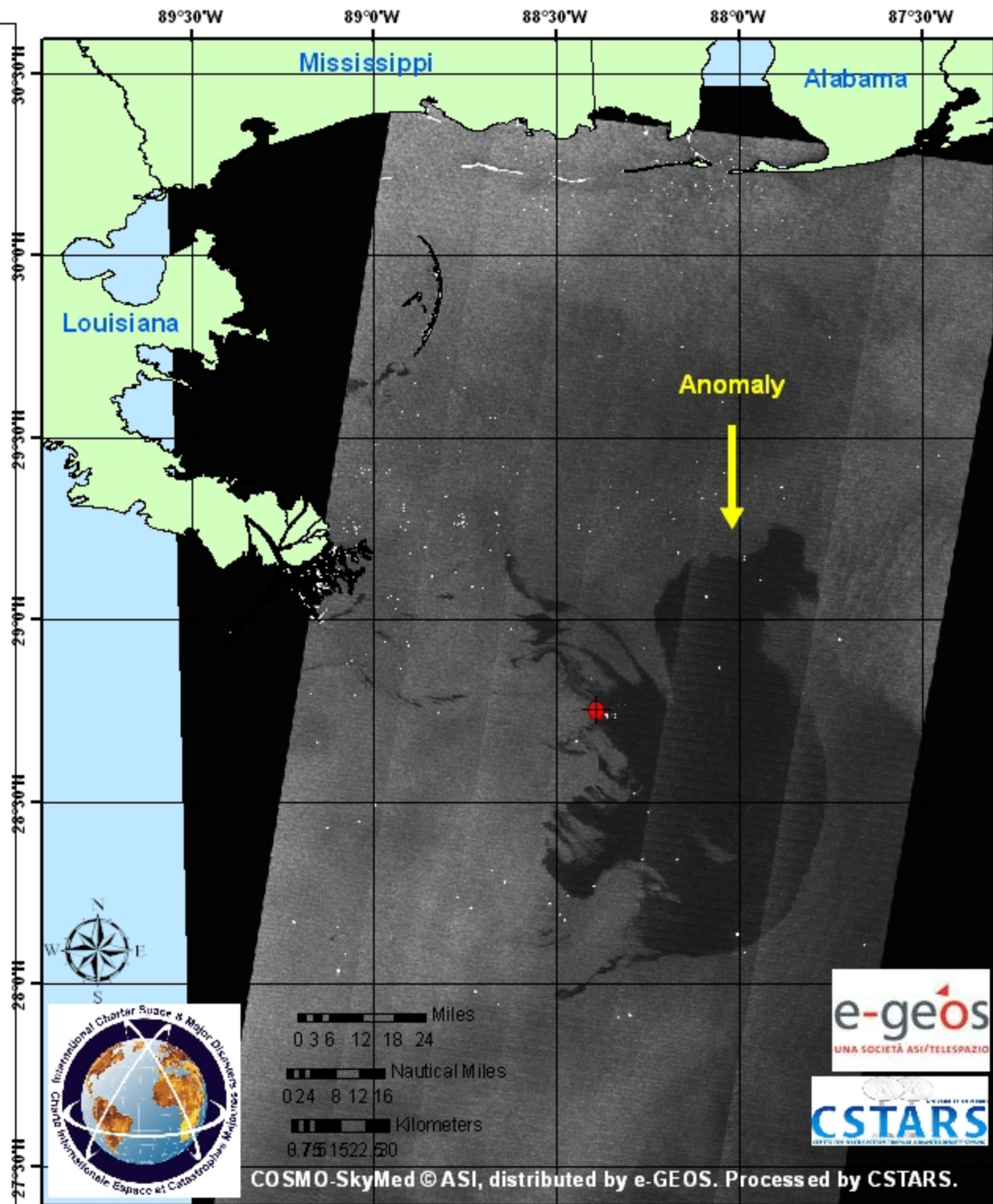
N/A

Estimated Area of Anomaly

REMARKS:

The main swath of oil remains east of the spill site.
Several smaller areas can be seen to the west near the
Brenton and Chandeleur Sounds and south of the
southern most portion of Plaquemines Parish.

**This is an experimental product of the Satellite Analysis Branch
and not operationally maintained. We will do our best to make it
available in a timely manner.**



COSMO-SkyMed © ASI, distributed by e-GEOS. Processed by CSTARS.

[The White House Blog](#)

Focusing on the Spill

Posted by Jesse Lee on May 10, 2010 at 05:00 PM EDT

Needless to say it was a busy day here at the White House, but the President has not taken his eye off the BP spill in the Gulf. This afternoon the President met with a number of Cabinet members and senior staff in the White House Situation Room to review BP efforts to stop the oil leak as well as to decide on next steps to ensure all is being done to contain the spread, mitigate the environmental impact and provide assistance to affected states, including individuals, businesses, and communities.

Press Secretary Robert Gibbs released the following statement on the meeting:

The Deepwater Horizon explosion and BP oil spill presents us with challenges on a number of fronts – from capping the flow at the well head and containing the spill on the ocean's surface, to controlling the impact of the oil on the coastal shoreline and on the precious wetlands and fisheries in the area. President Obama remains committed to bringing any and all available resources to the Gulf of Mexico. Earlier today the President met with a number of Cabinet members and senior staff in the White House Situation Room to review BP's efforts to stop the oil leak as well as to decide on next steps to ensure all is being done to contain the spread, mitigate the environmental impact and provide assistance to affected states, including individuals, businesses, and communities.

As we continue to evaluate different options to stop the flow of oil, the President impressed upon his team two things in the meeting today: first, the importance of engaging independent experts in the fields of science and technology; and, second, bringing every perspective to the table to identify potential solutions.

The President was pleased to hear that some of Energy Secretary Chu's ideas have helped us better understand the dimensions of this serious problem and he asked Secretary Chu to lead a team of top administration officials and government scientists to Houston this week for an extensive dialogue with BP officials to continue to aggressively pursue potential solutions. Throughout the week, the President will continue to dispatch additional Cabinet officials to the region. As the President has made clear before, BP will be paying for all costs of stopping the spill and cleaning it up, and we will aggressively pursue full compensation for damages.

In addition, to deal more generally with the harms created by oil spills, the President has requested that we send legislation to Congress to toughen and update the law surrounding caps on damages.

The principals participating in the meeting included:

- Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano
- United States Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Thad Allen (National Incident Commander for this event)
- Department of the Interior Secretary Ken Salazar
- Department of Energy Secretary Steven Chu
- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Michael Mullen
- Department of Defense Secretary Robert Gates
- White House Chief of Staff Rahm Emanuel
- Assistant to the President for Homeland Security John Brennan
- National Security Advisor General Jim Jones
- EPA Deputy Administrator Bob Perciasepe (Administrator Jackson is currently in Louisiana)
- NOAA Administrator Jane Lubchenco
- Associate Attorney General Tom Perrelli
- Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change Carol Browner
- OMB Director Peter Orszag
- Assistant to the President for Science and Technology John Holdren
- DPC Chair Melody Barnes
- CEQ Chair Nancy Sutley
- Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs Chris Lu



Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Fact Sheet Command Structure Chart and Authorities

- Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary of Homeland Security is “the focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning.” Under that Act and HSPD-5, the Secretary serves as the “principal federal official” for all domestic incidents, and therefore has overall responsibility for coordinating the Federal government’s resources in response to and recovery from this Spill of National Significance (SONS). Her authority as principal federal official in this instance also includes oversight and coordination of the National Response Team (NRT) and all elements of the National Response System.
- The National Contingency Plan (NCP) sets forth the original framework and organizational structure for the Federal response to this oil spill. The National Response Framework (NRF), its Annexes, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) provide “gap fillers” should issues not expressly addressed in the NCP arise during the response.
- Under the NCP, the 16 Federal interagency partners constituting the NRT monitor and evaluate reports from the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and:
 - Recommend actions to respond to the discharge or release;
 - Request other Federal, State, and local governments, or private agencies, to provide resources under their existing authorities to respond to a discharge or release, or to monitor response operations; and
 - Coordinate the supply of equipment, personnel, or technical advice to the affected region from other regions or districts.
- Under the NCP, the FOSC is the incident commander within the Unified Command, which includes representatives from the Responsible Parties, Federal, State and local governments. The Unified Command coordinates and directs the response efforts. This system implements the requirements of Federal law and executive orders relating to the NRF and the NIMS. A critical lesson learned from EXXON VALDEZ embodied in the NCP is that the FOSC is the incident commander, and the entire structure above the FOSC supports the incident commander’s function.
- For a SONS incident in the coastal zones, the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Commandant of the Coast Guard may name a National Incident Commander (NIC). The Secretary has named Admiral Thad Allen as the NIC. Admiral Allen will assume the FOSC’s responsibilities of communicating with affected parties and the public at the national level, and coordinating Federal, State, local, and international resources at the national level. The FOSC maintains all other authorities for response operations as directed in the NCP. The attached chart summarizes the Federal response organizational structure for this incident.



DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL FEDERAL RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

National Response Team (NRT)

- Provides national level interagency planning, coordination and policy support to assist the FOSC.
- Provides technical advice and access to resources and equipment from its member agencies.
- Coordinates the supply of equipment, personnel, or technical advice to the affected region from other regions or districts.
- Provides direct technical support and oversight of the RRTs.
- Requests other federal, state, and local governments, or private agencies, to provide resources under their existing authorities to combat a discharge or release, or to monitor response operations at the national level.
- Serves as a focal point for coordinating technical assistance teams organized to respond to government to government requests for international preparedness and response assistance.

Regional Response Team (RRT)

- Evaluates regional and local responses to discharges or releases, considering available legal remedies, equipment readiness, and coordination among responsible public agencies and private organizations, and recommend improvements.
- Reviews FOSC actions to ensure that Regional & Area Contingency Plans are being followed and are effective.
- Recommends specific response actions to the FOSC.
- Approves alternative treatment methods if that option has not been preapproved.
- Requests other federal, state, or local governments, or private agencies, to provide resources under their existing authorities at the regional level.
- Submits pollution reports to the National Response Center (NRC) as significant developments occur.

National Incident Commander (NIC)

- Serves as the primary point of contact for the Administration, Congress and Agency officials. Ensures strategic coordination with the NRT, RRT, governors of affected states, other government agency representatives, and the Responsible Party.
- Provides national level communication and coordination during a Spill of National Significance.
- Coordinates national-level resource requests.
- Acts as the primary federal spokesperson representing the multi-agency response organization for media and public communication.
- Promotes collaboration and resolves interagency conflicts that arise at the national level.
- The NIC does not direct operations.

Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

- Oversees the oil spill response effort and determines if the efforts are conducted in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) to protect public health and the environment.
- Coordinates all federal containment, removal, and disposal efforts and resources during an incident under the NCP.
- Directs response efforts and coordinates all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release.
- Responsible for providing access to federal resources and technical assistance.
- Serves as the point of contact for coordination of federal efforts with the local response community.



Unified Area Command

- Sets overall strategies, objectives, priorities, allocates critical resources according to priorities, ensures incident is properly managed, and ensures objectives are met and strategies followed.
- Has overall responsibility for the strategic management of the incident by establishing Area Command strategic objectives and response priorities.
- Focuses primarily on strategic assistance and direction.

Federal On Scene Coordinator Representative (FOSCR)

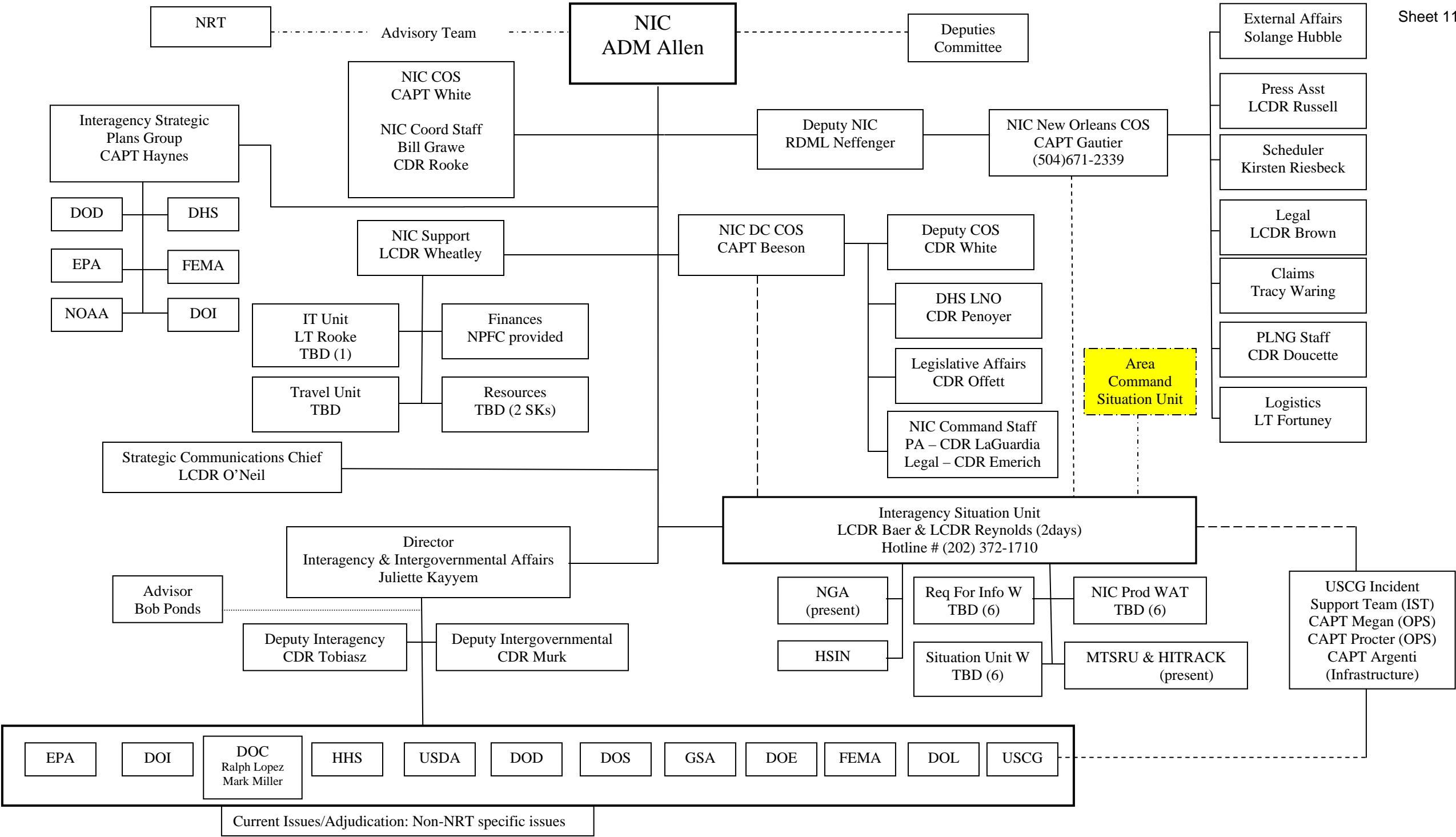
- Persons designated by EPA or CG FOSCs to act as their on-scene representatives and are adequately trained and prepared to carry out actions under the NCP, to the extent practicable.



NATIONAL INCIDENT COMMAND FACT SHEET

The National Incident Commander

- DHS Secretary Role Pursuant to HSPD-5, the Secretary always has cognizance over domestic incidents. The amount of governance the Secretary chooses to exercise is scalable to the scope of the event. Under the structure of HSPD-5, and through the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10, the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300, provides the response framework for an oil spill incident.
- The NCP gives the Commandant the authority to classify an oil spill as a Spill of National Significance (SONS) as a rare catastrophic oil spill event (based on factors including size, severity, or location) that captures the Nation's attention due to its actual damage or significant potential for adverse environmental impact.
- The NCP recognizes that there is a need for a strategic management framework led by a senior official designed to assist the FOSC in dealing with resource administration, government coordination, public relations and communications for a SONS. This senior official will **fill the role** for the FOSC for **specific, limited activities** related to **communications and coordination at the national level**.
- To fill this role, the NCP gives the Commandant the authority to name a National Incident Commander (NIC) that provides national level communication and coordination during a Spill of National Significance. The NIC does not direct operations and the FOSC continues to combat the spill.
- The roles and responsibilities for the NIC are
 - Augments the existing response organization.
 - Act as the primary federal spokesperson representing the multi-agency response organization for media and public communication.
 - Serve as the primary point of contact for the Administration, Congress and Agency Officials.
 - Ensure strategic coordination with the NRT, RRTs, the governors of affected states, other government and agency executives and the RP.
 - Maintain a common operating picture and situational awareness for the Coast Guard, DHS, and NRT.
 - Coordinate resources at a national level.
 - Promote collaboration and resolve any federal interagency conflicts that may arise at the national level by leveraging the relationship with the NRT.
 - The NIC shall not maintain other roles or responsibilities.
 - The NIC does not have Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) spending authority or the authority to exercise operational control over federal, state, territory, or UAC(s).



NIC Organizational Chart



OFFICE OF INCIDENT MANAGEMENT & PREPAREDNESS REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAMS (RRT)

Regional Response Teams

- The NCP, 40 CFR '300.115, describes the organization and responsibilities of the Regional Response Team (RRT).
- The RRTs are co-chaired by the Environmental Protection Agency and Coast Guard and charged with comparable policy-making and planning responsibilities. The RRTs are required to develop Regional Contingency Plans
- RRT planning and coordination role: the RRT provides oversight and consistency review for areas within a given region. This regional/area approach allows local area personnel to focus on specific issues such as risks, sensitive area prioritization, and response strategies that need to be tailored to a smaller, more manageable geographic scale.
- Regional Response Team membership includes representatives of the 16 NRT agencies at the regional level. State representatives are also included on the RRTs. As co-chair of the standing Regional Response Team, the Coast Guard District officer coordinates the Coast Guard's input to the Regional Plan.
 - RRTs can activate during specific incidents; if the incident is beyond an RRT's scope, it can in turn request National Response Team assistance. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) must consult the relevant RRT(s) to gain its approval before employing alternative treatment methods such as chemical countermeasures to respond to a spill if that option has not been preapproved.

Regional Contingency Plan

- The National Contingency Plan's (NCP) 40 CFR '300.210(b) requires development of a Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) to guide an On-Scene Coordinator in obtaining assistance within a region for incidents beyond a local plan's scope.
 - More than simply restating the material in the NCP, a thorough RCP enables an FOSC to implement the ACP and coordinate a multi-organizational response effort. RCP addresses:
 - Appropriate disposal site locations,
 - Assistance in making environmental damage assessments,
 - Coordination of waterfowl conservation efforts,
 - Identification and prioritization of natural resources requiring protection,
 - Forecasting services including weather, currents, and pollutant movement predictions,
 - Information on all potentially useful resources in the region from government, commercial, academic and other sources,
 - Coordination with state emergency response plans and Area Contingency Plans
 - Lines of demarcation between the inland and coastal zones as mutually agreed upon by USCG and EPA



Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Fact Sheet

Gulf Response Phone Numbers

Joint Information Center (JIC) Contact Information:

Media Information Line- (985) 902-5231/ (985) 902-5240

www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com

Follow on Twitter: [Oil Spill 2010](#)

Facebook: Deepwater Horizon Response

For Federal agencies that do not have a representative embedded at the JIC, please call the Media Information Line with any queries about the events happening on the ground in the Gulf. The NIC is in the process of establishing a dedicated number and email for such inquiries.

Public Contact Numbers:

Oil Report Line- (866) 448-5816: Rapid response teams are staged to deploy to shorelines affected by oil to evaluate and determine an appropriate clean-up effort to minimize the impact to the environment.

Volunteer Line- (866) 448-5816: When calling, people should communicate what they are volunteering for and what areas they are available to work in. In addition, people can call to learn about the training that is required to work in oil spill clean-up operations.

Wildlife Hotline- (866) 557-1401: BP has established a hotline to report oiled wildlife.

Claim Line- (800) 440-0858 (BP Claim line)

(800) 280-7118 (NPFC/Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund Claim Line)

- BP has established a claim system and this 800 number for people to call. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- If your claim is denied or not settled within 90 days of submission, you may either file an action in court against the responsible party or present the claim to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), who manages the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). If the NPFC believes the claim is a legitimate, qualifying cost, it will reimburse the you out of the OSLTF and seek recoupment from the responsible parties.
- The NPFC website (<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/Claims/default.asp>) has additional information regarding the claims process, including the forms to make a claim and step-by-step instructions on how to fill out the forms.

Alternative response technology, services or products- (281) 366-5511: BP has set up a line for people to submit technical ideas to assist the Deepwater Horizon Response.



OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND OR STAFFORD ACT FUNDING

UNCLAS/FOUO 29 APR 10

Who Pays

- OSLTF- Polluter pays for incident
- Stafford Act- Federal/States Governments pay for incident

Purpose

- OSLTF- Broad authority to directly fund response and compensation to an oil spill emergency in US waters.
- Stafford Act- Broad authority to provide federally funded assistance to the State when President Declares Disaster or Emergency

Source

- OSLTF- The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is supported by imposition of a per barrel tax on the Oil Industry
- Stafford Act- Stafford Act funds are provided by special appropriation from Congress using general tax revenues.

Cost Share

- OSLTF- Generally a Responsible Party (RP) must pay for all response costs and damages however RP liability may be limited. There is no state cost share
- Stafford Act- States may be responsible for 25% cost share of Stafford Act expenditures. There is no Responsible Party reimbursement.

Claims

- OSLTF- OSLTF Claims process requires claimant to submit to RP who has 90 days to pay – delays reimbursement
- Stafford Act- Stafford Act allows claimant to submit directly to FEMA – may expedite reimbursement

Personal Injury

- OSLTF- OSLTF does not compensate personal injury
- Stafford Act- Stafford Act may compensate personal injury



COMPARISON OF LAWS/PROGRAMS DISASTER RELIEF

Stafford Act

- Trigger- Disaster or Emergency Declaration.
- Benefit- Broad authority to provide federally funded assistance to the State when the President declares Disaster or Emergency. Stafford Act funds are provided by special appropriation from Congress using general tax revenues.
- Agency- DHS/FEMA

Magnuson-Stevens Act

- Trigger- Secretarial determination of commercial fishery failure due to fishery resource disaster as a result of man-made causes.
- Benefit- Grants to affected State or fishing communities for any activity that Secretary determines is appropriate to restore fishery. Does not appear to authorize grants to individuals.
- Agency- Commerce/NOAA

Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program (EIDL)

- Trigger- Disaster Declaration
- Benefit- Up to \$2M of financial assistance to small businesses or private, non-profit organizations that suffer substantial economic injury, regardless of whether there was physical damage as a result of declared disaster.
- Agency- U.S. Small Business Administration

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

- Trigger- Major Disaster Declaration under Stafford Act.
- Benefit- DUA benefits are payable to individuals only for weeks of unemployment in the Disaster Assistance Period, up to 26 weeks after the date the disaster was declared by the President.
- Agency- Labor

Food and Coupons Distribution

- Trigger- Major Disaster Declaration under Stafford Act.
- Benefit- A form of individual and household assistance under a major Disaster Declaration.
- Agency- Agriculture



Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Fact Sheet

The Claims Process

The Federal government has currently designated British Petroleum (BP) and Transocean as responsible parties for the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, under the Oil Pollution Act. They are responsible for removing the oil, but also for compensating impacted parties for damage to natural resources, property, loss of profits and the like resulting from the spill.

BP has set up a claims line for oil spill-related claims. In addition, the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, managed by the Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), is available to pay for qualified removal costs and damages when the responsible parties will not or cannot meet their payment obligations.

Claims Process

Federal, State, local or tribal entities:

- Before engaging in any recovery, removal or response activity for which reimbursement is sought, coordinate the relevant activity through the appropriate Unified Command office to avoid conflict or duplication and to validate necessity.

Federal, State, local, tribal governments, as well as private individuals, may make claims for reimbursement directly from the responsible parties (BP and Transocean).

- BP's toll-free number for the Claims Line is **1-800-440-0858**. The line is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Personnel at the Claims Line will provide information on how to submit claims.
- Each claim will be assigned to an adjuster and will be investigated and evaluated.

Denied Claims

If claims are denied or not settled within 90 days of submission to BP or another responsible party, the claimant may either file an action in court against the responsible party or present the claim to the Coast Guard for a review. The Coast Guard, through its National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), manages the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). If the NPFC believes the claim is a legitimate, qualifying cost, it will reimburse the claimant out of the OSLTF and seek recompense from the responsible parties.

The NPFC claims support number is **1-800-280-7118**. The NPFC's web site has additional information regarding the claims process, including the forms to make a claim and step-by-step instructions on how to complete the forms. The web site is located at <http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/Claims/default.asp>.

State governments can (and often do) present their removal costs directly to the NPFC for reimbursement from the OSLTF, before making a claim against the responsible parties.

Local and tribal governments and private individuals must avail themselves of the responsible parties' claim process before seeking reimbursement through the OSLTF.



NATIONAL INCIDENT COMMANDER STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT OUTLINE: CLAIMS PROCESS

Desired End State

- Persons affected by the Mississippi Canyon 252 oil spill understand that claims processes exist and believe they are readily available to them.

Audiences

- Affected Gulf Coast citizens, Gulf Coast elected officials, media, maritime trade associations, Chambers of Commerce, blogosphere.

Previous Engagement efforts

- Media Roundtable conducted May 4, 2010 with subject matter experts from NPFC.
- Claim number featured in JIC release headers since May 2, 2010.
- Claims and Procedures for the Deepwater Horizon Incident Fact Sheet Posted May 3, 2010.
- Claim number published April 29, 2010 in fact sheet posted April 29, 2010.
- Claim number prominently featured on NPFC website landing page.

Key Messages

- You can file a claim, 24 hours a day, seven days a week -- simply call 1-800-440-0858 if you have a loss related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.
- Your claim will be assigned to an adjuster and your claim will be promptly investigated and objectively evaluated.
- BP is committed to paying resolved claims promptly and has a robust process in place to manage your claim resulting from the Deepwater Horizon accident.
- Losses incurred for assessment, mitigation and clean up of spilled oil, real and property damage caused by the oil and personal injury caused by the spill may be reimbursed through this claims process. Additionally, commercial losses including earnings/profit losses may be reimbursed through this claims process.
- Claims not settled within 90 days of submission to BP or denied by BP at any time, may be presented to the U.S. Coast Guard for review. Should the Coast Guard determine the claim is a legitimate, qualifying loss, it will reimburse the claimant and subsequently seek to recover those funds from BP.

Tactics

- Use Twitter & Facebook to communicate Key Messages. Use standard hash tag such as #MC252, #Deepwater #Horizon, #oilspillclaims
- Encourage BP to develop 30 second PSAs for radio, TV and streaming video, air on local network affiliates, radio stations and post online. Develop English, Vietnamese and French Creole versions.
- Identify media availability opportunities w/in the National Incident Commander's schedule and clearly communicate key messages. Issue media advisories announcing availabilities and feature claim number and key message on advisory.



05 May 2010

Sheet 05

- Provide to, through chain of command/JIC, FOSCs/Incident Commanders and Captains of the Port under the Area Command, the Key Messages and encourage direct outreach by them with key audiences.
- Brief/provide materials to elected officials along Gulf Coast to explain claims process and spread word of claims number.
- Use MP3 recording of May 4 media roundtable to provide background information to reporters. Provide link to website visiting media/public.
- Use NICCL call to provide strategic intent and key messages to federal partners.
- Have JIC develop fliers in English, Vietnamese and French Creole, use CG Aux. and BP personnel to distribute in appropriate community venues.
- Continue real-time media monitoring and engage to negate misinformation/disinformation or exploit opportunities.



INCIDENT CLAIMS SUMMARY

Background

- Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 responsible parties are strictly liable for oil removal costs and certain damages that result from the incident. Damages include natural resource injuries, loss or injury to real or personal property, loss of profits and earning capacity, loss of subsistence use of natural resources, loss of government revenues, and increased public services expenses of a State or political subdivision.
- Any person who incurs these costs or damages as a result of the incident may present a claim to a responsible party. Except, natural resource damages are presented only by Federal, State or Indian Tribe trustees. If the responsible party denies the claim or fails to settle it within 90 days the person may elect to pursue a court action against the responsible party or present the claim to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) for payment from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.
- British Petroleum Exploration and Production Inc (BP) and Transocean Holdings Inc (Transocean) have been advised of their responsibility to advertise for and pay claims.

Currently

- BP is has established a claims processing unit and is actively advertising for and accepting claims. Transocean is also responsible for claims, but not replicating the infrastructure BP has in place to process claims.
- Both BP and Transocean have acknowledged that as RP they will receive and pay claims, but neither has formally accepted LIABILITY for the incident yet.
- BP has advertised a claims hotline at **1 800 440 0858** and claims adjusters are receiving and adjudicating claims. The BP claims unit is advertising for claims through local media and trade journals. BP has stated they will quickly adjudicate claims, **but they are requiring documentation for damage claims** in an effort to assist claimants.
- NPFC is also receiving claims inquiries and assisting claimants to get their claims to BP. Individual claimants may present their claims to NPFC if denied by BP or if no action has been taken within 90 days of submitting to BP. States may present removal cost claims direct to NPFC, although generally it's better if they work through the RP.

Future

- NPFCs web-site (<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/Claims/default.asp>) has amplifying information regarding the claims process. This site also provides information regarding the types of compensable claims under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to include: removal costs, damage to personal or real property, loss of profits or reduced earnings, increased public services, loss of government revenues, subsistence use and natural resource damage claims.. The NPFC claims support number is **1-800-280-7118**.
- NPFC is in close contact with the BP claims firm. NPFC anticipates the timely processing of claims. NPFC has instructed BP that claimants may present claims of interim short-term damages representing less than a full amount.
- The law and regulations guiding the process under which Responsibility Parties (in this case BP and Transocean) are liable for claims payments and under which claims may be compensated from the Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund administered by the U.S. Coast Guard and the National Pollution Fund Center are contained within 33 U.S.C. 2701 et. Seq. and 33 CFR 136.



CLAIMS FOR WHICH BP IS RESPONSIBLE UNDER OPA

Removal Costs

- “Removal Costs” means the costs of removal that are incurred after a discharge of oil has occurred or, in any case in which there is a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, the costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution from such an incident.
- Example of a Typical Claim: You own waterfront property where a boat and dock were oiled from an OPA incident. You notified the National Response Center of the incident, discussed it with the FOSC, and hired a local contractor to remove the oil. You may have a claim for the cost of the contractor used to remove the oil from your property.
- Eligible Claimant: Anyone incurring removal costs.

Real or Personal Property Damages

- “Real or Personal Property Damages” means damages for injury to, or economic losses resulting from destruction of, real or personal property. (NOTE: Injury to real or personal property does not include personal injury!)
- Example of a Typical Claim: You own a recreational boat or waterfront property that was oiled by an OPA incident. You may have a claim for the cost of restoring your property to its pre-spill condition.
- Eligible Claimant: Person or entity who owns or leases the property.

Loss of Profits and Earning Capacity

- “Loss of profits and earning capacity” means damages equal to the loss of profits or impairment of earning capacity due to the injury, destruction, or loss of real property, personal property, or natural resources. You do not have to own the damaged property or resources to submit a claim under this category.
- Example of a Typical Claim: You lease a commercial charter boat that was trapped in port when the Coast Guard closed the river to remove oil. You may have a claim for lost profits or earnings during the time the river was officially closed. The recreational fishermen whose trip was cancelled would not have a loss of profits or earnings. Hotel owners who have reservations cancelled, commercial fishermen who lose fishery openings, marinas who lose customers all have potential claims.
- Eligible Claimant: Anyone with loss of profits or income.

Loss of Government Revenue

- Damages equal to the net loss of taxes, royalties, rents, fees, or net profit shares due to the injury, destruction, or loss of real property, personal property, or natural resources.
- Example of a Typical Claim: A city charges fees for parking at a lot near a public beach. The beach is closed while an oil spill is being cleaned. The city may have a claim for loss of revenue during the beach closure.
- Eligible Claimant: Federal government, a State, or a political subdivision of a State.

Cost of Increased Public Services

- “Cost of Increased Public Services” are damages for net costs of providing increased or additional public services during or after removal activities, including protection from fire,



safety, or health hazards, caused by a discharge of oil or directly attributable to response to the oil spill incident.

- Example of a Typical Claim: You are the manager of a coastal town that must provide emergency traffic control in the vicinity of an OPA incident. The town may have a claim for the costs of providing those emergency services.
- Eligible Claimant: State or political subdivision of a State.

Natural Resource Damages

- Damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources, including the reasonable costs of assessing the damage.
- Example of a Typical Claim: You are the designated trustee agency for a state wildlife refuge that is oiled from an OPA incident. As trustee, you may have a claim for natural resource damages to cover the costs of assessing injuries and restoring the refuge to its pre-spill condition.
- Eligible Claimant: Federal, state, foreign and Indian tribal trustees.

Damages for Loss of Subsistence Use of Natural Resources

- As determined by NPFC in claims adjudications, damages for loss of subsistence use of natural resources means damages resulting from the injury, destruction, or loss of natural resources used by the claimant to obtain food, shelter, clothing, medicine, or other minimum necessities of life.
- Example of a Typical Claim: Federal and/or state natural resource managers close fishing areas following an OPA oil spill, restricting your ability to harvest fish that you depend upon for food. You may have an OPA claim for the cost to you of replacing the fish that you were unable to harvest because of the closures if, during the period of time for which the loss of subsistence use is claimed, there were no alternative sources or means of subsistence available to you.
- The compensation allowable will be based on the reasonable replacement cost to you of the fish you needed during the loss period for your subsistence, less all compensation made available to you for your subsistence loss, all income you received by using the time you otherwise would have spent harvesting the fish for your subsistence, and all overhead or other normal expenses of your subsistence use that you avoided as a result of the incident. (See, 33 CFR 136.223.).
- Eligible Claimant: Anyone who uses natural resources which have been injured, destroyed or lost as a result of an OPA oil spill incident, for their survival (e.g, for water, food, shelter, clothing, medicine, transportation or other subsistence purposes). It does not matter who owns or manages the affected natural resources. (See, 33 U.S.C. 2702(b)(2.)(C) and 33 CFR 136.219).



Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Fact Sheet

Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

Q1: What is the Oil Pollution Act of 1990?

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) is a Federal law that establishes the standard of liability for removal costs and damages from a discharge of oil from vessels or facilities into navigable waters and other coastal areas of the United States. Liability under the OPA is “strict,” that is, responsible parties are liable regardless of whether they are at fault for an incident, unless the incident was caused *solely* by an act of God, act of war, or, under some circumstances, the act or omission of a third party.

Q2: Who is responsible for damages arising from the oil spill?

The law determines who is a responsible party (RP). For this oil spill, the Federal government has currently designated British Petroleum (BP) and Transocean as responsible parties. This means that BP and Transocean are responsible for all removal costs and damages. As the Federal government’s investigation continues and the full liability picture becomes more complete, others may be named as additional responsible parties.

Q3: What is the scope of the responsible parties’ responsibility?

Responsible parties are liable for removal costs and damages as set forth in the statute.

- Recoverable “removal costs” include all removal costs incurred by the United States, a state or an Indian tribe under the relevant Federal or state laws, as well as removal costs incurred by any person acting in accordance with the National Contingency Plan. Removal costs include the costs of removing spilled oil from water and shorelines or of taking other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare.
- Recoverable “damages” cover, among other things, injuries to natural resources, destruction of property, loss of subsistence use of natural resources, loss of tax revenue, loss of profits or earning capacity, and net increased costs for additional public services, including protection from fire, safety or health hazards.

Generally, RPs are responsible to pay for all “removal costs”—without regard to any monetary cap. RPs must also pay for other damages that are not considered “removal costs,” but some of these damages may be subject to a monetary cap. The law imposes monetary caps on an RP’s liability for such damages—usually up to \$75 million per incident for certain types of RPs and a limit based on tonnage for other types of RPs. Where the spill was caused by a RP’s gross negligence, willful misconduct, or violation of Federal safety, construction, or operating regulations, no monetary limit applies.



07 May 2010

Fact Sheet

Q4: What is the US Government's role in the response to the oil spill?

Although RPs are responsible for all the costs of removal and are actively involved in the clean up, the law provides that the Federal government may oversee and direct the overall response to the spill. For example, in response to this spill, the Federal government has overseen and directed from the earliest moments a unified effort by the Federal, state and RPs to control the source of the discharges from the wellhead and riser, limit the dispersion of the oil in the water and at the water's surface, and prepare for and protect the shoreline from contact with the oil.

The Federal government has also declared this spill to be a Spill of National Significance; appointed Coast Guard Commandant Thad Allen to be the National Incident Commander; designated Rear Admiral Mary Landry to be the Federal On Scene Coordinator; and established an area Unified Command in Louisiana where Federal, state, local, tribal, and RP representatives have access to and can share the best available information. The Unified Command structure ensures a coordinated, organized, and strategic response that avoids overlap or conflict of efforts.

Q6: What is the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund?

Under the OPA, the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) is available to compensate removal costs and damages to the extent that a responsible party does not compensate them. The OSLTF is a Congressionally-created fund financed primarily by an 8 cent per barrel tax on oil collected from the oil industry. A principal purpose of the OSLTF is to pay qualified removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills when the responsible parties will not or cannot meet their payment obligations.

- Because the responsible parties are liable for all removal costs, anyone else – whether Federal, state, or local government, or private party — who spends money on the cleanup may make a claim against a responsible party to recover those expenditures.
- Any claim that is not settled within 90 days of submission to the responsible parties or denied by the responsible parties may be presented to the Coast Guard for payment. The Coast Guard manages the OSLTF and if the Coast Guard believes the claim is a legitimate, qualifying cost, it will reimburse the claimant out of the OSLTF and will seek recovery from the responsible parties as authorized by law.
- A claimant may choose to file an action in court against any responsible party rather than presenting its claim to the Coast Guard for reimbursement from the OSLTF.
- State governments can (and often do) present their removal costs directly to the Coast Guard for reimbursement from the OSLTF, but local and tribal governments and private individuals must first present their claims to the responsible parties before seeking reimbursement through the OSLTF.
- To be eligible for reimbursement, the expenditure must be a removal cost incurred for acts consistent with the National Contingency Plan.



- State governments may also provide removal assistance with the agreement, and under the direction, of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. Costs of this assistance may be reimbursed to the states, and the Federal government will recover those removal costs from liable responsible parties.

Q7: Where can I get more information about the claims process?

The BP claims hotline is 1-800-440-0858. It operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) of the Coast Guard is also receiving claims inquiries and assisting claimants to get their claims to BP. The NPFC claims support number is 1-800-280-7118.

The NPFC's web-site (<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/Claims/default.asp>) has additional information regarding the claims process. This site also provides information regarding the types of compensable claims under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Such compensable claims include: removal costs, damage to personal or real property, loss of profits or reduced earnings, increased public services, loss of government revenues, subsistence use, and natural resource damage claims.



INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS & ASSISTANCE

Obligations: OPRC Convention

- The U.S. is signatory to the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation of 1990, hereinafter the “OPRC Convention.”
- Parties to the OPRC Convention are required to establish measures for dealing with pollution incidents, either nationally or in co-operation with other countries.
- Article 4 requires that whenever a Party receives report of an oil pollution incident, it shall, without delay, inform all States whose interests are affected or likely affected by such oil pollution incident. As of May 6, 2010, the U.S. has made such notification to Canada and Mexico.
- Parties to the convention are required to provide assistance to others in the event of a pollution emergency, and provision is made for the reimbursement of any assistance provided.

Obligations: MEXUS Plan

- In 2000, the U.S. entered into a voluntary agreement with Mexico, called the Joint Contingency Plan between the United Mexican States and the United States of America Regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment, referred to as the MEXUS Plan.
- The MEXUS Plan establishes guidelines in coordinating bilateral responses to pollution incidents that occur in, or threaten, coastal waters or areas of the border zones between Mexico and the U.S. that could affect or threaten the marine environment of both parties. The MEXUS Plan outlines the joint response system and identifies agencies from both Mexico and the U.S. that will provide varying levels of support during a pollution incident. In February of 2003 two Regional Annexes, MEXUSGULF and MEXUSPAC, were signed and a Five-year Strategic Work Plan was signed by both countries in March of 2004.
- As part of the agreement protocols, the U.S. has made official notification to Mexico, and continues to share information as the incident response progresses.

International Assistance Offered: See Attached Spreadsheet



OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION (OSRO) 101

National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Definition of OSRO

- An oil spill removal organization is an entity that provides response resources. It includes, but is not limited to, any for-profit or not-for-profit contractor, cooperative or in house response resources established in a geographic area to provide required oil spill response resources.

Coast Guard OSRO Classification Program

- The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) required the Coast Guard to create an OSRO Classification Program so that Vessel and Facility Response Plan (VRP/FRP) plan holders could list OSROs in these plans in lieu of providing extensive detailed lists of response resources if the organization has been classified by the Coast Guard. The OSRO's capacity is required to be determined to equal or exceed the response capability needed by the plan holder in accordance with 33 CFR 154.1035 and 155.1035.
 - OSROs and plan holders participate in and use the classification program on a strictly voluntary basis
 - Once an OSRO chooses to participate in the classification program, full compliance is expected or an OSRO may risk losing classification status.
- The purpose of OPA 90 was to develop private sector responsibility for all aspects of oil spill response planning. Realistic response capability is a crucial link in this process, so the emphasis on a comprehensive OSRO classification process is well placed.
- OSROs are classified based on "core equipment" that they either own or contract for. This core equipment includes boom, recovery, storage, support equipment such as response vessels and response personnel, dispersant product, and dispersant application platforms.
- Using a Coast Guard-classified OSRO does not in any way relieve plan holders of the responsibility of ensuring that their specific response needs are met.
- This classification process represents standard guidelines by which the Coast Guard and plan holders can evaluate an OSRO's capability to respond to and recover oil spills of various sizes.

Coast Guard Preparedness Assessment Verifications (PAVs)

- The NSFCC also evaluates the environmental emergency response resources available to key federal decision-makers throughout the United States' 42 Captain of the Port (COTP) zones and 10 EPA Regions. These evaluations, known as PAVs, capture the status of a region's emergency environmental response posture and identifies (federal, state, or OSRO-owned) assets available to the federal decision-maker in an emergency.
- They also verify the location and material condition of every site where classified OSRO resources are staged.

Coast Guard Response Resource Inventory Database

- OPA 90 mandated the creation of a national database of response resources that would be maintained by the Coast Guard National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) called the Response Resource Inventory (RRI).
- This voluntary equipment locator system, the RRI, was developed and implemented in 1993. The RRI includes data received from companies that wish to have their equipment listed in a publicly accessible system, as well as data generated from the OSRO classification program.

DHS Daily Conference Calls

NO DOCUMENT

This document is unavailable at this time, National Incident Command is working to obtain the document through the NOC CAT and Unified Area Command.

Schedule of Congressional Hearing

NO DOCUMENT

This document is unavailable at this time, National Incident Command is working to obtain the document through the NOC CAT and Unified Area Command.